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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,602. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THURSTON IS GOING HOME

Will Sail for Honolulu on the Steamer Leaving April 4.

NOTHING TO DO HERE, HE SAYS

The Hawaiian Legation Will Be Left in Charge of Mr. Hastings, the Secretary—He Makes a Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Thurston, aware that he had overstepped the limits of propriety in the discharge of his duties as the representative of the Dole Republic, and being confident that his usefulness was impaired, if not destroyed, allowed the fact to become known a short time ago that he was regarded with disfavor by the Department of State. It was through Mr. Thurston and not the State Department that this condition of things became public. It was known that as soon as the news could be broken at Honolulu and sent back here, it would become public property. Thurston knew it, and he chose to "beat" the return mail.

Mr. Thurston has started on a new chapter of personal and diplomatic history by announcing his immediate and permanent withdrawal from Washington. He gave out this statement this afternoon:

"I have received no information from my Government or from Mr. Gresham that my recall has been requested, and up to the present time there has been no change in my official relations with the State Department. Whether my recall has been requested or not, I do not know. In any event, I shall not remain in Washington. There is nothing of especial importance to keep me here at present, while there are several matters requiring my attention at home. I shall therefore return to Honolulu immediately, leaving San Francisco April 4."

Mr. Thurston's utterances are in line with the facts presented last week in relation to his difficulty with the Secretary of State. He has been persona non grata at the State Department for more than a month. In saying that he has not been notified officially that his recall has been requested, Mr. Thurston may be correct, but for several weeks he has been informed thoroughly of Mr. Gresham's feeling toward him. There was no possibility of the trouble due to Mr. Thurston's attempts to discredit Mr. Willis, our Minister to Hawaii, being bridged over. Mr. Gresham did not remonstrate with the Minister until he was in the possession of complete evidence of Mr. Thurston's undiplomatic performances, and his vigorous censure of the Minister was made with full knowledge that it would terminate all official relations between them. Mr. Thurston is assumed to be aware that the incoming Hawaiian mail steamer carries a communication of compliance with the demand for his recall, and the only inference to be gathered from his announcement is that there is nothing to be gained by remaining longer at his post.

The statement has been made that his sudden determination to leave before the receipt of the formal recall may be due to his desire to be in Honolulu in time to anticipate final action upon Secretary Gresham's letter of notification concerning him. Even if it should prove to be true that some such idea controlled him, it is difficult to see how he can manage to improve his condition as to acceptability in Washington. He is obnoxious to the State Department, and in leaving now, is taking time by the forelock. There is no doubt in diplomatic circles that his successor will be named soon, but thus far no indication has been given as to who will take his place. Mr. Hastings, Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation, will have charge pending the arrival of the new Minister.

There is said to be a possibility that Mr. Thurston may become Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Hawaiian Cabinet. In such an event it is highly probable that Minister Willis would be found persona non grata to the Hawaiian Secretary.

MURUAGA WAS LUCKY.

The Change in the Spanish Ministry Most Opportune for Him.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—It is agreed by all who are familiar with the facts that Señor Muruaga, the Spanish Minister, has reason to thank his stars that the change in the Spanish Ministry occurred at a time when the period of his usefulness in Washington had terminated. But for this sudden change it would have been necessary for the Secretary of State to demand the recall of Señor Muruaga, and the Spanish Government would necessarily have complied.

Although the Minister still maintains official relations with the State Department, his recent criticisms of Secretary Gresham made it impossible that he should continue long to represent Spain at this capital, and the knowledge that he understood this and was preparing to resign his position alone prevented summary action in his case. It was regarded by Secretary Gresham as impolitic to direct the attention of his Government to his unacceptability at a time when that Government was harassed by home and foreign complications. Señor Muruaga's disposition to criticise the Administration was well understood, and it was regarded as the best policy to ignore him for the time being. Muruaga was shrewd enough to seize the opportunity presented, and he will, in consequence, be able to leave the United States without the stigma which attaches to a diplomat who becomes objectionable to the officers of the Government to which he is accredited.

The Spanish Government has been assured by Secretary Gresham that the appointment of Dupuy De Lome, as Muruaga's successor would be entirely satisfactory to this Government, and it is expected that the latter will reach Washington not later than April 15, to assume the duties which Muruaga says he will cheerfully relinquish.

Now that his difficulties are practically over, Muruaga is talking again to newspaper men, although he is at pains to avoid being quoted. A report which is being telegraphed from Washington to-night dwells upon the alleged difficulties which he has encountered in the last few months, and criticises the American form of government which sometimes operates to prevent the Federal authorities from taking desired action upon suggestions made by foreign Ministers, which requires the co-operation of State officers. It is certain that Muruaga's willingness to leave Washington is no greater than that of the Diplomatic Corps to see him go, for he has not been an agreeable member of that body. It is likely that the Alliance affair will not be settled until after Dupuy De Lome has presented his credentials.

MADRID, March 26.—The nomination of Señor Dupuy De Lome to succeed Señor Muruaga as Minister at Washington is not yet assured. The Government is disposed to exercise great care and discretion in the selection of a representative at Washington, regarding the situation at the present time as exceedingly difficult.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says that the appointment of Señor Dupuy De Lome as Minister to the United States will be gazetted as soon as it shall receive the approval of the United States Government.

GERMANY TO CHANGE AMBASSADORS

And Argentine Will Have a New Representative Temporarily.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—It is now officially known at the German Embassy that Baron von Saurma-Jelisch, who has represented the German Government here for the last two years, will be succeeded in a few weeks by Baron von Thielmann, the present German Minister at Munich.

Baron von Thielmann is not unknown in Washington. He served as Secretary of the German Legation here from 1874 to 1878. He is about fifty years of age. He negotiated, about a year ago, the commercial reciprocity treaties with Russia and Austria, and is especially well informed on economic subjects. He has written a book on the United States, which, literally interpreted, means "Four Voyages Through America." He has traveled extensively in South America, and followed to some extent the route pursued by von Humboldt a number of decades ago.

During the absence from Washington of the Argentine Minister, Mr. Zeballos, his country will be represented by Mr. Vincent Dominguez. Mr. Zeballos has been making a trip through the Southern and Western States. He will leave next month for Europe, and until the arrival of Mr. Dominguez the legation will be in the charge of Lieut. Commander Atwell, the naval attaché. It is not unlikely that Mr. Zeballos may return to Washington later, but his absence from the United States will probably cover a period of several months. Mr. Dominguez spent some time in Washington on a former occasion, when his father represented Argentine as Minister. He was married about two years ago in London to Miss Helen Murphy, a wealthy California young lady.

SUICIDE OF ARTHUR B. CHASE

The Retired Theatrical Manager Shoots Himself in His Home—His Wife Knows of No Cause Except Ill Health.

Arthur B. Chase, a retired theatrical manager forty-four years old, killed himself last night, at his home, 214 Seventh Avenue, by shooting himself in the head.

He occupied the first flat of the house with his wife and his boy, who is five years old. His wife's mother, Mrs. Clara Hall, lived on the floor above with her son, Benjamin M. Hall.

Mr. Chase, who seemed at the time to be in good spirits, asked his wife about 7:30 o'clock last night to take the child to her mother's apartments, as he wanted to take a nap. Mrs. Chase did so, and on returning to her rooms, a few minutes later, she was horrified to find her husband lying on the floor of the dining room with blood oozing from a wound in his right temple. He had a revolver in his right hand, and in his left a hand mirror.

Mrs. Chase aroused the inmates of the house with her screams, and her brother rushed down stairs and found Chase unconscious.

An ambulance was summoned, and the dying man removed to the New-York Hospital, where he expired an hour later.

Mrs. Chase said that her husband had been in ill health for the last two years, and she ascribes this as the cause of his act. Her brother stated that Mr. Chase had been Edwin Booth's manager for six years, and had managed the Booth-Barrett-Modjeska combination. Up to two years ago he was the manager of the Holyoke Opera House, at Holyoke, Mass.

Mrs. Chase was a member of the Players', the Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. His son, Edwin Booth Chase, was named after the famous actor.

SAYS EGAN WOULD NOT BE SAFE IN OREGON

If He Is Made Receiver It Is Predicted that He Will Be Killed.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—James Casey, one of the charter members of the American Railway Union and a delegate from Grand Junction, Col., at the Chicago Convention, said to-day concerning John M. Egan, the applicant for the receivership of the Oregon Short Line:

"I do not speak from the inside, but only as an observer. I know, as does every other Western railroad man of experience, that Egan's life would be insecure if he stopped in Oregon. I predict that if he stays there as receiver he will be killed within a few months. There are men walking this earth to-day who believe Egan represents in his personality all that has brought them to want and woe."

THE PRESIDENT GOING TO WOODLEY

His Summer Residence at Buzzard's Bay Being Made Ready.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President expects to leave the White House with his family next week and occupy Woodley, his country residence in the suburbs of Washington. He will drive in to the White House at least twice a week for Cabinet meetings, but will transact considerable official business at Woodley. Early in June he will go with his family to Buzzard's Bay, where Gray Gables is already being made ready for the Summer stay.

Negotiating with Hawaiian Exiles.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 26.—Judge Advocate Kenny of Honolulu is in this city, negotiating with Messrs. Johnston, Miller & Cranston, who are suing the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company for $50,000 each for their forcible deportation from Honolulu. Before the ship's Captain would allow the three men on board he secured a guarantee from the Hawaiian Government that it would be responsible for the consequences. The Government is now anxious to settle with the men.

Mrs. McAllister Rents a Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 26.—The Lyman cottage, on Leroy Avenue, just off Bellevue Avenue, was to-day rented to Mrs. McAllister of New-York, widow of Ward McAllister. The McAllisters have occupied this house for a number of years.

A corps of servants, headed by the housekeeper, arrived to-day to put as much of Cornelius Vanderbilt's new villa as may be used next season in a condition for occupancy. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will not arrive till July.

New-York Post Office Plumbing.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The entire plumbing system of the New-York City Post Office Building is to be reconstructed, the contract for which was to-day awarded by Secretary Carlisle to Blackburn & De Graw of New-York City at $28,500.

FATE OF THE POLICE BILLS

It Will Be Definitely Decided in the Senate To-morrow.

THE REORGANIZATION BILL DOOMED

But the Bi-Partisan Commission Measure Reasonably Certain of Passing the Upper House.

ALBANY, March 26.—It is now conceded that the Lexow police bills will come up in the Senate on Thursday morning, a notice of a call of the House having been issued this afternoon by Senator O'Connor. It is equally certain that the bi-partisan Police Commission bill will pass, and that the Reorganization bill will be killed.

Several New-York Senators will support the former measure, and none of them will vote for the Reorganization bill. Four Republican Senators—Childs of Queens, Reynolds of Kings, Stapleton of Madison, and Lamy of Erie—will vote against the bi-partisan bill.

What has killed the Reorganization bill is "boodle" pure and simple. This fact cannot be controverted. The charge has been made here time and again that the price of Senatorial votes has ranged from $2,000 to $5,000 each against the Reorganization bill. One of the best-informed men in the Senate said this evening to The New-York Times's correspondent that no more caucuses will be held on the police bills; that such a step is pure folly in the light of the bolt of several Senators, but that when the bills reach the House an amendment will be made expunging the elective clause. Of course this is mere speculation.

Perhaps the most detested man in the Senate to-day is Senator Lexow. Two months ago the wisest Senators here advised him to perfect his police and reorganization bills and then dash them through both houses before the public could understand what was going on. That Lexow is berated to-day, particularly by his colleagues, is due to the fact that he has allowed all these valuable weeks to glide by without taking one step to send the bills to the Governor. On the contrary, with a credulity that is simply childish, so his colleagues say, he has complacently waited until a strong public sentiment has been whipped into shape against these bills.

What adds to the criticisms against the reformer from Nyack is his attempt to sell a gold brick to Speaker Fish. Three weeks ago Speaker Fish requested the man from Nyack to release from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate the Police Magistrates bill. Senator Lexow promised to do so in a week's time. In accordance with this understanding, Speaker Fish held the bill in abeyance in the House. Yesterday, however, the Speaker sent word to Lexow that, no matter what occurred, he would release the Police Magistrates bill last night and pass it. Lexow at first expostulated. He declared such a step would be destructive of all reform legislation. The Speaker sent word that if any question of authority ever should arise between Lexow and Gov. Morton, he, the Speaker, would support the Governor. Therefore, as soon as the Governor's message was finished in the House, the motion was at once made to trot out the Lawson Police Magistrates bill. This step was taken without delay. The bill was at once passed, and was sent to the Senate.

GOV. M'KINLEY WILL TRAVEL IN THE WEST

Therefore It Is Thought He Has Not Declared Against Silver.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 26.—Gov. McKinley's Southern trip will be followed soon by a "Swing Round the Circle" through the West. William M. Hahn, member of the National Republican Committee for Ohio, who is also Gov. McKinley's Commissioner of Insurance, is now in the West, where he has been for several weeks, making arrangements for the Governor's visit. He has arranged for the Governor to leave Columbus about the 1st of June. The trip will include most of the Western States and will extend to the Pacific coast.

In view of this fact it is generally doubted here that Gov. McKinley has put himself on record, as reported from Thomasville, Ga., as being unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. It is thought he would hardly take a stand now against the wishes of the people among whom he intended to go immediately, in the furtherance of his Presidential aspirations.

SALT ON JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S ISLAND

A Vein Discovered That Is Over One Hundred and Fifty Feet Deep.

NEW-IBERIA, La., March 26.—An important discovery of rock salt has been made on Orange, or Jefferson Island, which lies on the southwest coast of Louisiana, not far from Petit Anse, or Avery's Island.

Orange Island is owned by Joseph Jefferson, the veteran actor, who long has been of the opinion that salt existed on his property, as the island is similar in formation to Avery's. He had a shaft sunk 500 feet, without success.

Another shaft was sunk in a different locality, and at 250 feet rock salt was struck. The drill was sent down to the depth of 400 feet without going through the bed of pure rock salt.

MR. FAIR DIED OF DIABETES

The Poison Story of Phoebe Cousins Declared to be Absurd.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Friends and relatives of the late ex-Senator Fair denounce as nonsensical the story of Phoebe Couzins that he came to his death by poison administered by parties who would benefit by his death taking place at a certain time. Miss Couzins's assertion that she was betrothed to Fair is also declared to be false.

Dr. Mark Livingston, Fair's physician, says: "After Senator Fair's death his organs were all removed and examined. They showed plainly that the cause of death was diabetes."

On Trial for Murder.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—J. Turner McAllister was put on trial at Fort Gaines to-day for the killing of Judson L. Hyatt, a Macon commercial traveler. The killing took place in Hyatt's room at a hotel run by McAllister's wife. Eleven jurors were chosen, and the panel exhausted. Others were summoned, and the case will proceed to-morrow. A short trial is predicted.

Accepts a Pastoral Call.

BOSTON, March 26.—The Rev. Dr. Wells of Grace Church, New-York, has accepted the call from Christ Church Parish, Episcopal, Waltham, Mass., where the pastorate has been vacant since last Fall, when the Rev. H. N. Cunningham resigned to go to Connecticut.

MOST HORRIBLE OF THESE DEATHS

The 105th Trolley Victim a Woman Sixty-three Years Old—Dragged Sixty Feet and Bones Broken into Small Pieces.

The most horrible accident since the introduction of the trolley system in Brooklyn occurred last night in front of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, at Court and Congress Streets.

Mrs. Mary Ann Medinger, sixty-three years old, of 148 President Street, wife of Eugene F. Medinger, a manufacturer of and dealer in mathematical instruments at 115 Broad Street, New-York, was instantly killed, and her body literally torn to pieces by Trolley Car 500 of the Court Street line.

Mrs. Medinger left her home at 7 o'clock to attend a Lenten service at St. Paul's Church. She boarded a Court Street car going down town, and requested the conductor to stop for her at Congress Street. This he did, and she alighted.

Statements as to what Mrs. Medinger did just prior to her death differ.

The conductor of the car which she left says she walked around it to cross the street to the church, and in so doing was struck by a car going in the opposite, or up-town direction.

A Mrs. Prendergast of 42 Bergen Street says that just before the accident she stood at Bergen and Court Streets with Mrs. Medinger, and that she saw her start to cross the street, and supposed she had done so. Then she saw an up-town car stop, and a crowd assemble about it.

Mrs. Medinger was struck by the car and dragged and rolled along the street under it for fully sixty feet before it was stopped and an effort to extricate her was made.

It was quickly seen that she had been cut and torn to pieces. Her head was cut off at the neck. She was disemboweled, and her arms and legs were broken so that the bones were in short pieces, and many of the pieces protruded from the flesh. What remained of her body was ground and beaten to an almost indistinguishable mass. Her clothing was in ribbons.

Many persons were on their way to or just entering the church, to which Mrs. Medinger was going, and, as the accident occurred right in front of the church, an excited crowd soon assembled.

The limbs of the woman's body were twisted about the machinery beneath the car in such a way that the body could not be drawn from under it, and it was necessary to procure men with jacks and levers. They worked for twenty-five minutes and the car was lifted clear of the track. Men crept under it and pieces of the body were gathered up, put in a blanket, and taken in a wagon by the police to the Butler Street Station House.

Dwight Kingsbury of 550 Smith Street, the motorman, and George E. White of 296 Court Street, the conductor of the car, were taken to the same station house.

In the pocket of what remained of Mrs. Medinger's dress letters were found by which her identity was learned. Her husband was sent for, and he recognized what had once been his wife more by her clothing than her features.

The crowd that had gathered at the scene of the accident accompanied the police to the station house, and crowded in with such persistency that it required a great effort to get the room cleared.

When they were driven out many of them went back to the church, where Father Hill, the officiating priest, having learned the fate of his parishioner, offered a special prayer for her soul.

Eugene F. Medinger took charge of his wife's remains, and arranged to have them prepared for burial. The Medingers have two sons, one of whom, John S. Medinger, is connected with a New-York daily newspaper.

Mrs. Medinger's death is the one hundred and fifth since the trolleys were established.

The motorman, Dwight Kingsbury, has been employed on the Court Street line since early in January.

NEW-ORLEANS RIOTERS ARE IN JAIL

Work Is Proceeding on the Levee Without Any Interruption.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., March 26.—The men indicted last week on the charge of murdering the negroes on the Harrison Line wharf are now in the parish prison, as the crime with which they are charged is not bailable under the laws of Louisiana. Their troubles, however, have only begun, and it is said upon reliable information that the Grand Jury will return further indictments against them, charging shooting with intent to kill in each case.

Business proceeded on the levee front without interruption to-day. No white men were at work, the loading of cotton into ships being done exclusively by negroes. The Screwmen's Benevolent Association has issued a card, in which all members of the association not engaged on work on shipboard are instructed to remain away from the river front. Although the militia has been relieved from active service, it has been deemed necessary to retain a guard of a few men at each of the armories. It is not positively known how long this will be kept up, but it is expected that a guard will be kept for several days yet, or until all danger of trouble on the levee is passed. The Governor returned to Baton Rouge this evening, where he will remain a few days, when he will probably go to his home, in St. Mary's Parish, for a rest.

THE CABINET PHOTOGRAPHED

A Companion Picture to That of Mr. Cleveland's First Advisers.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A photographer was a privileged visitor at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and as soon as Postmaster General Bissell entered he took a photograph of the President and the entire group of his Cabinet advisers.

It is Mr. Bissell's intention to retire from office on Saturday next. His successor, William L. Wilson, will assume the duties next Monday morning. The picture made to-day is intended as a companion to the one taken just before the retirement of Daniel Manning from Mr. Cleveland's first Cabinet.

Duel a a Railroad Station.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 26.—Deputy Sheriff R. M. Campbell and Edward Whetley of Fort Bend County met last night at Walker Station, and a duel with pistols took place between the two men on the station platform. Whetley was killed. Campbell received a painful wound in his arm. Campbell gave himself up, and claims that the killing was done in self-defense.

Norwich Banks Not Large Losers.

NORWICH, Conn., March 26.—The report that Norwich banks will lose $360,000 by the failure of Coffin & Stanton is denied by the officers of the Norwich Savings Society, which holds $220,000 of securities negotiated through the firm. Treasurer Lippett says the society's loss will not exceed $5,000, all other collateral being well secured.

EXTRA

3:30 A. M.

A BIG FIRE IN MILWAUKEE

Several Large Buildings Destroyed, Others Burning.

A DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION

Started in the A. F. Tanner Company's Store at Grand Avenue and Fourth Street.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY PROBABLY DOOMED

The Young Men's Christian Association Building in Flames—Guests Warned Out of Hotels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 27—3 A. M.—A fire which originated in the building occupied by the A. F. Tanner Furniture Company and Landauer & Co., dry goods, is still raging and threatens to become one of the most destructive fires ever known in this city.

The loss will be at least $1,000,000.

Before the fire department arrived on the scene, Grand Avenue and Fourth Street, the block was one mass of flames, and about ten minutes after the alarm the walls fell in with a big crash.

Just east of Tanner's store was the clothing house of Barling & Whitbold. It has been burned to the ground. The flames jumped across Grand Avenue and caught a row of wooden tenement houses, so that the firemen and policemen with difficulty saved the occupants.

The heat was so intense that the building of the Young Men's Christian Association on the other side of Fourth Street caught fire, and also the library building.

The guests of the Davidson and the Schlitz Hotels were called out, as there was danger that the flames would spread to Third Street, where these hotels are situated. The dry goods house of James Morgan & Co., corner of Third Street and Grand Avenue, was damaged by water.

The library building is burning, and it is not probable that it will be saved. Every effort will be made to save the books.

The east part of the building, which is owned by the Plankinton estate, is occupied by the Columbia Clothing Company and Benedict & Co., wholesale clothing.

The Germania Society, the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, and the West Side High School also occupy part of the building.

On the north side of Grand Avenue, among the houses destroyed is the art store of Roelsen & Reinhardt, and most of the valuable pictures are a complete loss.

The Young Men's Christian Association Building probably will be destroyed, though every effort is being made to save the structure, which is one of the finest in the city.

There is hope that the fire in the Library Building will be extinguished before it shall reach the books, of which there are about 25,000.

The total loss is now roughly estimated at $1,000,000.

The five-story brick building which is occupied by the shoe firm of Au Bon Marché, on the southwest corner of Grand Avenue and Fourth Street, is gutted.

The fire has caught the James Morgan building and the roof is burning.

The fire is fanned by a breeze from the southwest, and sparks are flying all over the lower part of the city. Several small buildings caught fire, but the flames were quickly extinguished.

Highwaymen Rob a Town Treasurer.

OCONTO, Wis., March 26.—J. A. Hines, Treasurer of the town of Armstrong, was going from John Foley's home, in Mountain, last night, a distance of six miles, when he was waylaid by two highwaymen, who shot him in the leg and robbed him of over $900 belonging to the town. The robbers escaped. On account of the litigation which the town has against the Taxpayers' Association, Hines had been ordered not to deposit the money, and was obliged to carry it.

An Ottawa Indian Chief Dead.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., March 26.—"Injun" Joe, once a prominent chief of the Ottawa Indian tribe, died here last night. He was seventy-five years old.

At present, it is understood, the President does not anticipate any emergency requiring an extra session of Congress.

Mr. Kenney says the amount of damages claimed is absurd, as the men earned in Honolulu no more than enough to support themselves.

KILLED IN PARK AVENUE TUNNEL

John Shaw, Buyer for a Cloth Firm, Fell from the Western Limited Express Near Sixty-seventh Street.

John Shaw, sixty-six years old, of 139 West Eighty-fourth Street, buyer and confidential clerk for Neuss, Hesslein & Co., 90, 92, and 94 Franklin Street, fell from the Western limited express bound to Chicago, in the Park Avenue tunnel, near Sixty-seventh Street, at 4:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was killed. The body was taken on the next train to Mott Haven Station and was later transferred to the Morrisania Police Station, where it was identified by Mr. Shaw's eldest son, John Shaw, Jr.

When the accident happened Mr. Shaw was on his way to Chicago on a business trip. He was accompanied to the Grand Central Station by his nine-year-old son, and boarded the train at 4:20 o'clock. It is supposed that in passing from one of the cars to another Mr. Shaw lost his balance and fell under the wheels. The first that was known of the accident was when the track walker found the mangled body.

In Mr. Shaw's pockets were found $95.95, a letter from England, written on the note-heads of William Shaw & Co., 35 and 36 Aldermanbury, London, signed "Your affectionate brother, William," and several business letters from firms in this city.

Neuss, Herrlein & Co. are dealers in cloth. Mr. Shaw had been in their employ for fifteen years. Mrs. Shaw was away from home when the news of her husband's death was taken there.

CATSKILL DEMOCRATS ARE VICTORIOUS

They Elect Their Entire Ticket—Elections at Saratoga and Yonkers.

CATSKILL, N. Y., March 26.—In the charter election to-day the Democrats won a signal victory, electing their entire ticket by large majorities, and for the first time in a dozen years securing control of the Board of Trustees.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 26.—At the charter election to-day the Republicans made a gain of two Village Trustees, but the casting vote of the new board will still be with the President C. W. Mitchell, a Democrat. In the First and Second Wards Walter H. Hanson, (Rep.,) and William Gallor, (Rep.,) will succeed two Democrats, while William J. Fitzgerald, (Dem.,) was elected in the Third Ward. The Auditors elected include Frank C. Phillips, (Rep.,) and John P. B. Heberlin, (Rep.,) and John Condon, (Dem.)

YONKERS, N. Y., March 26.—At the city election to-day two Justices of the Peace and one Alderman in each of the five wards were chosen. There was a large vote and the contest in several of the wards was spirited. The following were elected: Justices of the Peace—William Riley, (Rep.,) and Henry J. Ritchie, (Rep.;) Aldermen—First Ward—Michael Fitzgerald, (Dem.;) Second Ward, Henry Gaul, (Dem. and Ind.;) Third Ward, John J. Broderick, (Dem.;) Fourth Ward, Edgar U. Reynolds, (Rep.;) Fifth Ward, E. Alexander Houston, (Rep.) For the first time in fifteen years the Board of Aldermen will be Republican. It will stand: Republicans, 7; Democrats, 3.

In the towns of Cortlandt, Rye, and Yorktown Supervisors were elected.

The latest advices indicate that James H. Haight, (Rep.,) is elected in Cortlandt, Clarence Sackett (Dem.) in Rye, and Theodore F. Tompkins in Yorktown, on a union ticket.

FRAUDULENT SOUTH DAKOTA BONDS OUT

Some of Them Have Been Sold to People at Cortland, N. Y.

REDFIELD, S. D., March 26.—The discovery has been made by correspondence with Cortland, N. Y., that a school-bond swindle has been committed. Rufus T. Peck of Cortland asks information as to certain school bonds of Capitola Township, reported to be in this county. The bonds are nine in number, dated Jan. 5, 1895, of $500 each. It seems that correspondence had been carried on with persons in Doland, S. D., and the discovery made that no such school township as Capitola existed. Fictitious names are used on the bonds for the Clerk and Chairman of the School Board. The bonds are certified to by unknown men, and the name of Inman, Auditor, and the seal of the Auditor of Spink County are forged.

The officials here know nothing of any such bonds. Suspicion points to State Treasurer Taylor, the defaulter, who, through his bank here, negotiated lots of paper in New-York State, and sold South Dakota mortgages in and around Cortland.

Mr. Havemeyer Wants Early Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Nathaniel Wilson of counsel for H. O. Havemeyer, indicted in the District courts here for refusing to answer certain questions asked by the Senate committee appointed to investigate what is known as the Sugar Trust scandal in connection with the preparation and passage of the Tariff bill, will go before Judge Cole to-morrow and ask that the case be set for trial at an early day.

District Attorney Birney will oppose Mr. Wilson's request, for the reason, he says, that he is not ready to go to trial now. Mr. Birney says, however, that he expects to proceed with the trial, not only of Mr. Havemeyer, but of all the others similarly indicted, between April 7 and 20.

Harriet Beecher Stowe Not Insane.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26.—The family of Harriet Beecher Stowe has received in the last forty-eight hours numerous inquiries as to her condition, owing to the publication in New-York of a sensational story that she had become violently insane, and was to be confined in an asylum. The following card is sufficient denial:

"In accordance with the wishes of the family of Harriet Beecher Stowe, I desire to state, as her physician, that there is no change in her condition, except that she is in better health than usual. She spends much of her time outdoors, visiting freely her friends and neighbors.

"EDWARD BEECHER HOOKER, M. D."

Football Player Bahen Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—George D. Bahen, the football player of the Georgetown University of Washington, D. C., who was injured last Thanksgiving Day in a game between the University and the Columbia Athletic Club, died shortly before noon to-day at the Emergency Hospital, in this city, where he had been receiving medical attendance since the injury.

Two More Ballots Without Result.

DOVEL, Del., March 26.—Two ballots were taken for United States Senator to-day and each resulted: Higgins, (Rep.,) 9; Addicks, (Rep.,) 6; Massey, (Rep.,) 4; Ridgely, (Dem.,) 10; Causey, (Dem.,) 1.

MR. SMITH TO SENATORS

Observations as to the Several Bills Touching Police Reform.

WHICH SET HAS PUBLIC APPROVAL?

Will the Senators Decline to Consider Deliberately Measures Supported by the Majority of the Press and People Here?

Charles Stewart Smith sent to Albany yesterday a letter addressed to Senators Lexow, Bradley, Cantor, O'Connor, Pound, and Robertson, and to Lieut. Gov. Saxton, Committee on Police Investigation.

It is as follows:

"Gentlemen: Whatever may be the fate of the several bills touching police reform in New-York City that are now pending in the Legislature, it cannot be denied that the verdict of history regarding the work performed by your committee and by Mr. Goff and his associate counsel will be—'Well done.' The services rendered were arduous, faithful, and impartial.

"No true history of the Lexow committee can be written, however, which does not include the moral and financial aid rendered to your committee by the Chamber of Commerce. Indeed, it is strictly true that no legislative inquiry would have been instituted at that time had it not been for the initiative taken by the Chamber.

"As I was appointed the representative of the Chamber before your committee and its counsel, and as our relations have always remained cordial, you will not expect of me, I am sure, to offer any excuse for asking you to give consideration to some observations regarding the present position of the several bills above referred to.

"Doubtless we shall all agree upon the general statement that at the last election the people of New-York City decreed:

"That police reformation should be positive and thorough; that blackmail or alliance with crime or criminals, either on the part of the department or of the Police Justices, must cease; in short, that Tammany misrule must be destroyed, and, finally, that municipal government should be regulated upon non-partisan and business principles.

"These ideas are embodied in the platform upon which Mayor Strong was elected, and that it was the verdict of the whole people, Tammany only excepted, is demonstrated by the vote in the tenement house quarters, and in the district south of Fourteenth Street.

"If these ends are assured, the people of this city will care little, so far as legislation is concerned, as to the methods employed to accomplish them, or whether the commission is single or triple headed.

"I assume that you will agree with me that the Police Magistrates bill will certainly become a law. The long delay in its passage is unaccountable, but one does not risk much in prophesying that to assist in keeping Tammany Police Justices in power after the late exposures would be fatal to the ambition of any statesman. The vital question is, Which set of bills now before the Senate best embodies the sentiment of the people of this State—those known as the Lexow bills, or those offered by the Committee of Ten, which latter have had the indorsement of the Committee of Seventy, and of the reform organizations in this city?

"The crucial difference between the parties supporting the bills above alluded to is the bi-partisan principle. In the Lexow bills that principle is introduced into the proposed Police Commission of four. The Committee of Ten has incorporated in its bills provisions divorcing absolutely the Police Department from politics, and has provided for the bi-partisan principle in a separate Bureau of Elections.

"Admitting, for the sake of argument, that there is a fair difference of opinion among good people regarding the respective merits of the bills above referred to, I have to complain that the Senate has arbitrarily disposed of the bills offered by the Committee of Ten, without reasonable debate, discussion, or consideration of their merits.

"These bills were carefully prepared by a committee of gentlemen, among whom were some of the most distinguished lawyers in New-York. They were supported almost unanimously by the press of this city and by public opinion. Then, again, a distinguished body of lawyers has published a carefully prepared opinion which states that certain provisions of the Lexow bills are unconstitutional. Notwithstanding that opinion, the intention is asserted on the part of certain Senators to pass the Lexow bills without amendment.

"Now, while I hold that you are entitled to your own opinion and to act upon it, I put it to your honor: Is it fair, will it stand the coming judgment of the people—which, in the end, stands for the right—that you should decline to consider with due deliberation, bills which have the support of a large majority of the press and the public of New-York? This is a question which confronts you at this moment, and upon the answer to which the whole people wait with considerable anxiety."

REFORMERS GREATLY PLEASED.

Believe Mr. Morton's Message Assures the Passage of the Magistrates' Bill.

The declaration of Gov. Morton to the Legislature that it ought to hurry itself a bit and pass the City Magistrates bill was highly pleasing to those who have been interested in the reform measures for this city.

It is safe to say that nothing that has occurred at Albany since the opening of the session of the Legislature has met with more cordial approval than this special message of Gov. Morton.

Louis L. Delafield of the Committee of Seventy, who drew the bill to legislate the present Police Justices out of office, and who has been at Albany on two or three occasions when it has been under consideration, looked upon the action of Gov. Morton in recommending the speedy passage of this measure as a practical settlement of the fight.

Mr. Platt has not seen fit to go on record openly as to this Police Justices bill. Some of the Justices who would be affected have been to see him, and have sought to secure his influence in retaining their positions. Among these are Justices Meade and Taintor. When the amendments were made to the bill, by which the Mayor is authorized to appoint as magistrates any whom he sees fit, it was understood that all the provisions had been made for these men that could properly be expected.

The Police Magistrates bill is a reform measure, and is favored by those who are responsible for the bills designed to reorganize the Police Department. To that extent the message of Gov. Morton is favorable to them, and is regarded as a declara-

tion that the Governor is in sympathy with them.

Charles Stewart Smith of the Committee of Seventy said the Governor's message was just what might be expected.

"It will have the effect of securing the passage of the Police Magistrates bill," he said. "It accelerates the action on the police reorganization measures now pending. It means that the Lexow bill cannot pass without the removal of that clause which calls for the election of two Commissioners. It may be possible to push the Lexow bills through the Legislature, but they cannot become laws unless they are changed in this particular."

"It would seem as if the Governor's message made it impossible for the Lexow bills to go through in their present shape," said William Travers Jerome.

There was considerable guesswork going on as to why Mr. Ainsworth had prepared and introduced his two police bills. Mr. Ainsworth is not particularly familiar with the feeling of New-York people, except as it may be expressed either by the reform organizations or by the Lexow committee, representing Mr. Platt. How does it happen, then, that he has prepared measures which are different from those of either the one or the other class? In the preparation of the Lexow bills there was the inspiration of the politicians of the Platt stripe, and in the preparation of the bills of the Committee of Ten there was the work of attorneys in thorough touch with the reform elements, kept up night and day during a period lasting three or four weeks.

The existing police laws were studied, and the changes made necessary in the Consolidation act were carefully gone over. Who was it or what was it that inspired Mr. Ainsworth of Owego to try to solve the problem which has perplexed so many men of this city, as they have earnestly tried to bring a bill that should correct existing evils?

This question was asked yesterday, and no one could give a satisfactory answer.

The introduction by Mr. Ainsworth of these measures will in no wise distract the attention of those organizations which have indorsed the bills of the Committee of Ten. A demand will be made that those bills be passed. This demand will be no less emphatic than it would have been if Gov. Morton had not sent in his message, or if Mr. Ainsworth had not introduced his two bills, which are regarded as possibly better than the Lexow bills, but not what is wanted.

The mass meeting at Cooper Union tonight will declare for the bills of the Committee of Ten.

The committee in charge of this meeting has about completed its work. A final meeting is to be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at which the list of Vice Presidents will be made out and the precise form of the resolutions agreed upon.

Many more prominent men were heard from yesterday indorsing the objects of the meeting, and expressing a willingness to act as Vice Presidents. Among them were George L. Whitman, Gifford M. Townsend, Lowell Lincoln, Edward E. Eames, Francis D. Le Compte, Jacob Wendell, Daniel Robinson, Isaac D. Blodgett, A. W. Kingman, and Edward A. Treat.

It is expected that the meeting will be one of the largest of the many large ones held in Cooper Union. The doors will be opened at 7:30 o'clock. The meeting will begin at 8 o'clock.

An overflow meeting will be furnished with speakers if it seems advisable. Seats on the platform will be secured by ticket only.

SIFTING THE BIDS FOR TORPEDO BOATS

Recommendations Made by the Naval Construction Board.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The naval experts who have been examining the plans and bids for torpedo boats, have submitted a report to Secretary Herbert. The award of contract for three boats of this type may be expected within a few days if the opinions expressed by the technical examiners are sufficiently definite to aid the Secretary in reaching a conclusion.

The various plans submitted were examined by Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn and Engineer in Chief Melville. The Secretary is advised that if the department plans are to obtain, it will be to the advantage of the Government to accept the bids of the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore, for the construction of the three boats. That firm, which has had some experience in naval construction, presented the lowest bid for craft, according to the Government specifications.

Each bidder was invited to submit a proposition for constructing boats according to his own plans. There were several bids of this class, and these modified proposals have served to confuse the experts, who have found many conditions and features which make selection difficult. A number of recommendations are made conditional on certain technical grounds, but the opinion is candidly expressed that the department plans serve the purpose of the Government better than any submitted by bidders, with the exception, possibly, of the plans of the Union Iron Works for an enlarged torpedo boat of greatly increased speed.

If funds permitted, the department would be advised to have two of the torpedo boats built at Baltimore, according to departmental plans, and the third built by the San Francisco company on its own plans for a twenty-eight knot torpedo boat. There is, so far as known, but $450,000 available for the construction of the three boats. Of this sum $75,000 must be deducted to supply the ordnance and torpedo tubes for the boats. This item, if taken out of the available appropriation, will not admit of accepting the Union Iron Works bid for the larger vessel. The Secretary with the aid of the departmental law officers, may discover some way of increasing the appropriation, but at present, aside from any of the provisional recommendations of the board, that adviser of the Secretary, has, so far as it can, settled the matter in favor of the Baltimore bidders.

Secretary Herbert has officially designated the titles by which the vessels recently authorized by Congress will be known until launched. They are battleships Nos. 5 and 6, gunboats Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15; torpedo boats Nos. 6, 7, and 8, and tugboat No. 5, the latter vessel to be built at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The general features of the vessels which are to be built by contract have been practically agreed upon, and the working plans of the gunboats are rapidly progressing. Those of the battle ships are to be but slightly modified from existing vessels. Secretary Herbert expects to advertise for proposals for some of the new ships next month.

Former Employers His Accusers.

John Crozier of 760 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, who was formerly in charge of the printing department of McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton Street, was held for trial yesterady in the Tombs Police, Court charged with the larceny of $80 from the firm March 18.

The detective who arrested him says the amount of his stealings was from $4,000 to $5,000. It is alleged that he got $80 from the firm, claiming he wanted it to buy 8,000 postal cards to fill a printing order.

Crozier waived examination, and his bail was fixed at $2,000.

Cannot Tell His Home.

Frederick Krower, twenty-four years old, a farmer, who was sent to Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the West Thirtieth Street Station, having been found insane, will be sent to Ward's Island to-day. Krower does not know his residence, and none of his friends has called at the hospital.

Dr. M. E. Thompson is the oldest druggist in Lowell. He went into business in 1838, and is now 75 years old. He says:

"I have sold Hood's Sarsaparilla ever since it was introduced, and it has always kept ahead of everything else. I do not know how many medicines have come up since I began selling Hood's Sarsaparilla, but I know that all of them have gone down and that Hood's Sarsaparilla has sold right along. It gives general satisfaction. My sales at present are more than twice as much as those of any other blood purifier. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a staple article and could not be sold year after year, with constantly increasing demand, if it did not possess real merit."

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye to-day. This is the secret of its wonderful success. It cures where all other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

WOMEN HEAR TALKS ON TAXES

Prof. Seligman, Ernest Crosby, and Thomas G. Shearman Express Views.

The League for Political Education held its fourth general meeting last evening at the residence of the President, Mrs. Henry M. Sanders, 433 Fifth Avenue. Nearly all the 200 members were present, as well as a large number of guests. Mrs. C. A. Runkle, Vice President of the league, presided.

In introducing the first speaker, Prof. Edwin R. Seligman, she explained that the object of the league, which was formed last Fall, was to gain a practical knowledge of political affairs to the end that the cause of good government may be advanced. The members are all women.

Prof. Seligman spoke on "The Citizen and the Public Purse." He traced the development of taxation. The question of how tax should be levied brought him to the single-tax question, which he opposed.

Ernest Crosby followed Prof. Seligman with a vigorous talk advocating the single tax. He did not claim that single tax would be a panacea for all ills, but that it would help the condition of the poorer classes. The last speaker was Thomas G. Shearman of Brooklyn, who also advocated the single tax.

The next meeting of the league will be held the second week in April and will be open to members only.

Among those present last night were Mrs. George Kent, Mrs. William H. Schieffelin, Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. George H. Fox, Mrs. William Isaacs, Miss Isabel Hapgood, Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Noah H. Chapman, Mrs. John Elwell, Miss Requa, Mrs. C. K. Hood, Miss Mary Gay Humphreys, and Miss Jean Macarty.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Adirondack Water Power and Paper Company, which has an office at 99 Nassau Street and mills at Malone and Chasm Falls, N. Y., has been attached for $25,000 at Malone by the Fidelity Paper Company of this city. The proceeding, it is said, is a friendly one, as C. Cooper Clark is President of both companies, which have their offices together at 99 Nassau Street. Mr. Clark has gone to the mills, and at the office it was said yesterday that it was not yet known what the outcome would be. It was stated that the mills are running and that there are plenty of orders on hand. In the trade it is said the company has had hard luck at the mills for the past four or five months on account of insufficient water supply, the result of the hard Winter. The mills were not able to start up until recently, orders could not be filled, and expenses run on the same. The attachment, it is said, was put on the property to protect the interests of both companies and creditors, as the Adirondack Water Power and Paper Company, being a New-Jersey corporation, is liable to attachment at any time. The liabilities outside of the amount due the Fidelity Paper Company are not definitely known in the trade, but are estimated at about $20,000.

—Judgment for $100,036 was entered yesterday against Charles Q. Freeman and William H. Jackson Yarker, Jr., of Garrett Reilly. The action grew out of a partnership formed in April, 1883, to sink salt wells in Livingston County, N. Y. Mr. Reilly advanced money for the project, and the property was afterward conveyed to the Retsof Mining Company for 6,000 shares of its stock. Mr. Reilly demanded 2,000 shares as his proportion, but received only 500, and he brought suit against Messrs. Freeman and Varker four years ago to recover his share, and it recently came to trial.

—The Franklin Brass and Bronze Company, which has an office at 111 Chambers Street and a factory at Derby, Conn., has been placed in the hands of a receiver on the application of the Ousatonic Water Company, one of the creditors. E. De Forest Shelton has been appointed receiver of the property in this State and Edwin A. S. Lewis for New-Jersey, as the company is a New-Jersey corporation. The liabilities are $21,000, of which $14,837 are on notes. The nominal assets are about $30,600.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Leopold H. Anspacher, wholesale dealer in clothing, at 8 and 10 Great Jones Street, for about $10,000; the stock of Cohen & Swenson, dealers in tailors' trimmings, at 45 Orchard Street; the stock of George Wass, cigar manufacturer of 568 Tenth Avenue, and a sealskin coat and a fur-lined overcoat belonging to Frank Gross.

—Charles W. Zaring has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Louis and Moses Stern, who composed the late firm of L. Stern & Co., which manufactured women's waists at 136 and 138 Greene Street, on the application of Carter, Hughes & Kellogg, attorneys for Walter L. Wellington. The firm failed in June, 1894, with liabilities of $50,000.

—Deputy Sheriff Carraher has taken possession of the place of business of the firm of Monds & Ryan, which manufactures gas and electric fixtures, at 55 West Sixteenth Street, on an execution for $458 in favor of John Regan.

—J. H. Rogan has, on the application of Patrick and Thomas Mulvany, been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Tallon & Stadtfeld, who kept a storage warehouse at 202 to 208 East Eighty-eighth Street.

—Judgment for $16,935 was filed yesterday against George H. Stayner, Thomas C. Doremus, William C. Boone, and George W. Striker, as executors of Henry S. Ives, in favor of Edward M. Tucke and William Faxon, Jr.

—An execution for $3,697 has been received by the Sheriff against Henry Willis, who kept the Union League Club Stables, at 9 East Thirty-ninth Street, in favor of Keller & Jennings, for carriages and harness.

—An attachment for $6,548 has been received by the Sheriff against Edward T. White of Georgetown, British Guiana, in favor of A. D. Straus & Co., for money advanced and merchandise.

John M. Jones, painter, of 337 West Nineteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Thomas Walton, giving the latter a preference, the amount not being mentioned.

—Charles G. Browne, President of the Browne Diamond Cutting Company of 29 Gold Street made an individual assignment yesterday in Brooklyn to David Kaiser, without preference.

—James Kearney has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for James H. Reed on the application of Lawrence V. Conover.

—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday for $2,032 against the Homestead Bank, in favor of Frank L. Ives for services.

MANY YEARS OF CHARITY

Work of the German Ladies' Society Among Widows and Orphans.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN MUSIC HALL

An Address by Carl Schurz—Relief Work During the Last Fifty Years—Musical and Dramatic Programme.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the German Ladies' Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans was celebrated in Music Hall last night in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage.

The society is the oldest philanthropic body of German women in New-York, and among its ranks are some of the most prominent German-American women of this city. The members all worked zealously for the successful outcome of this semi-centennial jubilee of the institution, which will net its treasury about $2,000.

Especial credit is due to the following officers, who, with Mr. Steinway, the Manager of the entertainment, toiled for some weeks to make the affair a memorable one: President, Mrs. Louise Ams; Vice President, Mrs. Catharine Bayer; Treasurer, Mrs. Louise Glöckner; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary A. Robinson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Marianne Schurz.

The entertainment consisted of a programme of vocal and instrumental solos, an address by Carl Schurz, a recitation by Miss Ida Haar, and a one-act comedy by

Mrs. Louise Ams,
President of German Ladies' Society.

members of the Irving Place Theatre company. The opening numbers were the "Grave" and "Allegro," from Rheinberger's "Fantasie Sonata, opus 65," which was artistically rendered by Dr. J. L. Bonn on the organ. Next came Mr. Schurz's address, which was devoted to the history of the society.

Mr. Schurz began by stating that the society was called into life by the sacrifices of its founder, Mrs. W. H. Guenther, who in 1844 started a fund for the widows and orphans of poor Germans from money that she had laid aside for gowns. Others soon followed in her footsteps, and this now prosperous organization was launched. Since then, Mr. Schurz, said, the society has given succor to thousands of German widows and orphans. He continued:

The membership was very small during the first two years after the society was incorporated, and comparatively little relief was afforded; but in 1846 the list of members having increased to 102, the active services of the institution began, and many distressed German widows and orphans were benefited. That year 220 cases received aid and $528 was expended. Thereafter the society grew steadily, and in 1865 there were 169 names on its rolls, and during that year 2,100 persons were assisted at a cost of $2,710.

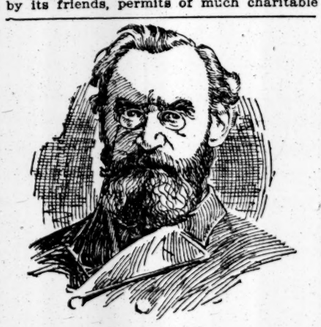
The disbursements in 1870 were $3,848, and one year later the institution received its first legacy, which was $5,000, from the estate of W. H. Guenther. Its membership in 1876 consisted of 293 women. The society then moved its meeting rooms to Steinway Hall, which had been tendered to it rent free by the Messrs. Steinway, and there all the monthly meetings took place until a short time ago.

The institution continued to grow and to extend its field of labor to such an extent that during that year its 293 members raised the sum of $8,973 and distributed it among the poor. The interest which the members of the society took in its work was so great that in 1881 there were 384 members enrolled, and the society had a fund of $18,437, upon which it was deriving interest.

Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer bequeathed $10,000 to the organization in 1884, and in 1886 an additional $5,000 was received from the estate of Mrs. Sarah Burr and $5,000 more from Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer, making the total capital $37,389.

For several years prior to 1890 the Messrs. Steinway arranged yearly a series of twenty-eight concerts, the receipts from which aggregated $63,000.

The society has placed its capital in trust, and only expends the interest accruing therefrom, but this, with the annual dues of $5 per member and the sums subscribed by its friends, permits of much charitable



Carl Schurz,
Orator at the German Ladies' Society's Jubilee.

work. The last annual report shows that 4,010 cases received attention, at the cost of $7,500.

It must be borne in mind that the society devotes itself exclusively to widows and orphans and the sick among these, and that besides the cash distributed, many of its subjects receive free medical aid and medicines. All contributions to its funds are strictly voluntary, as the members never ask for aid; but many persons who know its excellent service to the distressed add their mites to its treasury.

The work in which the benevolent women of this society are engaged is no easy task for them. Their field of operation covers the whole of Manhattan Island. This they have laid out into twenty-six districts, of which the first sixteen are on the east side, and the remaining eight are on the west side.

Mr. Schurz closed his speech with praise for the noble women who sacrificed themselves for the poor widows and orphans, and an appeal for others to join with them in their efforts to alleviate the distress of the many who look to the German Ladies' Society for aid. Mr. Schurz's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

Miss Carrie Hirschmann next played two numbers on the piano, "Am Lorley Feis," by Raff, and a polonaise by Liszt. In both selections she displayed much superior technique and musical intelligence, the Liszt polonaise being played with a bravura that won her several recalls and some beautiful flowers.

Emil Senger gave the prayer from Halevy's "La Juive," and in its displayed the beauties of his low notes and good methods. Mrs. Francis L. Wellman (Miss Emma Juch) sang Schubert's "Gretchen am Spinnrad" and "Du meine seele, du mein Herz," by Schumann, with her usual charm. Her voice is as pure and resonant as it was when she won laurels on the operatic stage, and she has lost none of her attractiveness.

Miss Ida Haar's declamation of Richard Weinacht's "Jubilee Poem" proved her to be a clever elocutionist. The Liederkranz sang three numbers in artistic style, and Mr. Conried's company ended the entertainment with a clever and laughable one-act comedy, entitled "In Civil." The cast was composed of M. Pfeil, Emil Otto, Rudolph Senius, Adolph Link, and Miss Anna Braga.

Among those occupying boxes were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Doelger, John Eichler, Henry Schwarzwalder, Sigmund Birkman, August Emer, Adam Weber, Herman Ridder, Frank Schneider, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Mr. and Mrs. George Ehret, William Wicke, George H. Beyer, Mrs. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. John Pupke, B. Kramer, Dr. George Webber, William Steinway, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. Max Ams, George Fischer, Charles H. Sheldon, Everhard Schmidt, Theodore Tederman, Florian Rowle, William Foster, Oswald Roye, Anton C. G. Hupfel, Charles Herbert, Hugo Weisendank, Mrs. Rosa Worth, Theodore Stein, Mrs. Emma Ammand, Charles Schuman, William T. S. Hart, Mrs. M. Fridchen, Mrs. Charles Rockefeller, Kingsley Champley, Mrs. Edward Schier, Mrs. S. Loeb, Mrs. Fannie Meyer, George Gutwillig, Willliam Sentzer, O. P. Merritt, Charles F. Schmot, Mr. and Mrs. George K. Schaffer, Frank Beck, E. B. Heyman, Charles Sohmer, William Holzderber, E. E. Housen, H. Kranich, William Rieke, Heinrich Conried, Mrs. R. Hassler Kaufmann of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Tretbar, Carl Schurz and Miss Marianne Schurz, and Raphael Joseffy.

H. O. GOLDSMITH REARRESTED

The Broker Taken to Ludlow Street Jail on Complaint of J. H. Fisher.

H. Oliver Goldsmith of 436 West Thirty-sixth Street, a commission broker and member of the firm of Baring, Moore & Co., 54 and 56 Broad Street, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday afternoon for the hearing of the charges against him of defrauding John H. Fisher of Boston, Mass., of $000.

Fisher alleges that he sent the money to Baring, Moore & Co. in the belief that the firm belonged to the Cotton, Stock, and Produce Exchanges of this city and the Chicago Board of Trade. He desired the firm to purchase cotton for him, and this it did, according to advices which he received from the firm. The firm informed him in February that it had purchased two bales on margin. He ordered the firm on March 7 to sell the cotton, but on March 17 he received a letter from the firm regretting that the brokers from whom it had purchased the cotton had suspended.

The other members of the firm, C. W. Baring and F. Ogden Moore, have not yet been arrested. Lawyer Friend of Friend, House & Grossman, who appeared for Goldsmith, asked for an adjournment of the hearing, as he wished the attendance of another attorney, who has testimony bearing on the case. Lawyer Llonel Noah, who appeared for Fisher, agreed to an adjournment until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

When Goldsmith was leaving the court under bail, he was placed under arrest by Deputy Sheriff Walgeringer, who had an order of arrest in a civil action for a conversion. The order was issued by Judge McAdam on Monday at the request of Lawyer Moses H. Grossman of the firm of Friend, House & Grossman for the complainant, Fisher. Goldsmith was taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

A Negro Murderer in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, March 26.—A razor was wielded with murderous effect here by Julius Bartlett of Fort Edward late this afternoon. Bartlett and two other negroes—Richard Jackson and William Palmer—while intoxicated, quarreled. Bartlett first attacked Palmer and inflicted upon him a number of terrible cuts, but Palmer succeeded in getting away. Bartlett then turned on Jackson and cut his throat. Jackson died within a few minutes.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Richmond, Me., March 26.—The block at Main and Front Streets burned. The losses were: William Stuart and the Jack heirs, $8,000, on building; insured; George E. Ames, book store, $3,500; insurance, $3,000; Western Union Telegraph and the New-England Telephone offices, in Ames's store, $2,000; Herbert Mansir, book store, $3,500; insurance, $2,500; J. E. Flynn, tobacco and cigars, $1,000; no insurance. The Richmond Library is entirely destroyed.

Chicago, March 26.—Five buildings at South Chicago burned. In one of the buildings was Conboy's Hall, where a great quantity of regalia of secret societies, which held their meetings there, was kept. Three cottages and a livery barn were included in the list of buildings burned. The loss was $80,000.

Scranton, Penn., March 26.—The Morgan Block, in which were D. C. Morgan's drug store, Owen D. Johns's hardware store, Decker's drug store, and the West Side Savings Bank, burned to-day; total loss, $40,000; insurance, $30,000.

Washington, March 26.—Fire in the residence of Dr. Edmund K. Goldsborough this evening did $25,000 damage. Several valuable paintings were burned from their frames.

Chelsea, Mich., March 26.—An annex of the Chelsea Stove Works, owned and operated by F. P. Glazier & Co. as a tin shop, burned; loss, $50,000; insurance, $31,000.

Carlisle, Penn., March 26.—The Wilson Female College, at Chambersburg, was on fire to-day. The third story and the tower of the college building were wrecked.

New-Brunswick, N. J., March 26.—The stables attached to Adam Green's pottery burned, with three horses; loss, $3,000; fully insured.

Tuckerton, N. J., March 26.—The engine house of the Tuckerton Railroad, with two locomotives, burned; loss, $16,000; insurance light.

East Weymouth, Mass., March 26.—Zachariah L. Bicknell's general store and barn, with three horses, burned; loss, $13,000; insured.

Dexter, Me., March 26.—Shepherd & Wheeler's agricultural implement warehouse burned; loss, $11,000; insurance, $7,000.

Washington, March 26.—H. Harrison & Co.'s dry goods store burned; loss, $20,000; insured.

COMING EVENTS.

—Opening of grand bazaar and entertainment in aid of Five Points Mission, Jaeger's Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, this evening.

—Entertainment and ball of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard State of New-York, Central Opera House, to-night.

—Prof. Adler on "The Influence of Organized Labor," Institute Hall, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, this evening, 8 o'clock.

—Kings County Women's Christian Temperance Union annual convention, to-day, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

—Harlem Aid Society professional entertainment, Lexington Opera House, this evening.

—New-York Vegetarian Society meeting, 240 West Twenty-third Street, to-night, 8 o'clock.

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A NEW PAYMASTER GENERAL.

Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton Succeeds Brig. Gen. William Smith, Retired—A Well-Earned Promotion.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton has been promoted to the post of Paymaster General of the Army to succeed Brig. Gen. William Smith, retired. Col. Stanton was made Deputy Paymaster General in 1890. His record from the time he entered the army in 1861 is exceptionally good. He enlisted in the First Battalion, District of Columbia Volunteers, in 1861. He raised a company in Iowa in 1862, became its Captain, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Frontier. He subsequently was detailed for duty on the staff of Major Gen. S. R. Curtis. He became an additional paymaster in December, 1862. He followed the Army of the Tennessee and was ordered to New-Orleans in November, 1864, when Gen. Canby asked for his assignment as Chief Paymaster.

Upon the fall of Richmond, he was selected by the Secretary of War to take post in the city, and remained until 1870, most of the time as Chief Paymaster of the Department, being assigned to duty with the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He also was appointed by the Department Commander to be Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Virginia, and had charge of the collection of all the taxes and the payment of the expenses of the State under Reconstruction acts. He was a member of the board which, in 1871, adjusted the war claims of the State of Kansas against the United States.

In the succeeding years he saw hard service in the West. He went with Gen. Crook on the Black Hills expedition in 1875, and in February, 1876, was Chief of Scouts for Crook in the latter's lively dashes against the Northern hostiles. He was in the field in May of that year under Gen. Merritt, and took part in the movements to prevent the Cheyennes from joining Sitting Bull. While in command of a scouting column against Sitting Bull he participated in the battle of Slim Buttes and several minor engagements. He operated later with Crook against the Cheyennes and paid off the column operating against the Utes after the Thornburg massacre. December, 1879, found him in Omaha as Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Platte.

Gen. Crook sent him, in 1886, on special duty in connection with the movement to prevent an outbreak of the Uncompahgre and White River Utes, and to establish Fort Du Chesne. He returned to Omaha in 1890 as Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Platte. He subsequently paid the troops in the field operating against the hostile Sioux in the Wounded Knee campaign. When Gen. Rochester retired from the position of Paymaster General Col. Stanton was recommended by Gen. Crook for the place. In a letter addressed to the Adjutant General of the army, Gen. Crook said of Stanton, who was then a Major: "His entire army life has been a period of unselfish, untiring, intelligent, and oftentimes heroic performance of duty." Gen. Wesley Merritt also recommended him for the place in terms of high praise. It was the intention of Gen. Crook to recommend Col. Stanton for a brevet for each of several engagements with the Indians in which he participated, but he died before his wishes could be carried out. Much satisfaction is expressed over the promotion of Col. Stanton by officers who are familiar with his long and gallant record.

In his order announcing Gen. Smith's retirement, Secretary Lamont says:

"Smith entered the service as Additional Paymaster of Volunteers Aug. 20, 1861, and was honorably mustered out July 20, 1866. He was appointed Major and Paymaster in the permanent establishment Jan. 17, 1867, and was appointed Paymaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General, March 10, 1890. He retires with a completed record of service well performed.

Col. George H. Elliott of the Engineer Corps will be placed on the retired list of the army on Monday next. He reaches the age of sixty-four on Sunday. He was appointed to the Military Academy from Massachusetts in July, 1851. He served through the war, and in 1865 was brevetted a Major for meritorious services. His retirement will cause the following promotions:

Lieut. Col. John M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, to be a Colonel; Major O. H. Ernst, Superintendent of the Military Academy, a Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. R. L. Hoxie, a Major; First Lieut. W. C. Langfitt, a Captain, and Second Lieut. Robert McGregor, a First Lieutenant.

SAID TO HAVE ROBBED THE BREWERS

Bookkeeper Erbin and Clerk Van Dolan Implicated.

Otto C. Erbin, a bookkeeper of the Clausen Brewery, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with larceny. Erbin was found in the brewery, and taken to the District Attorney's office.

Erbin, together with a fellow-clerk, Charles Van Dolan, have been, as alleged, systematically taking the firm's money. They would, according to the confession of Van Dolan, who pleaded guilty and was sent to Elmira Reformatory, when a check came in for $105, or any sum over $100, simply enter it up as $5, or the sum exceeding $100. Later in depositing at the bank, $100 in currency would be taken from the deposit, which made the books come out right.

Erbin's complicity was not known until the confession of Van Dolan yesterday.

The amount obtained by Erbin is said to be about $250.

One Witness and One Question.

In the hearing yesterday in the Mitchell-Walsh contest over the Eighth Congressional District Peter D. Grant of 3 James Street was the only witness.

He was asked if his testimony of March 9 was correct, and he answered Lawyer Rawson that it was. No other question was asked. Counsel for Mr. Mitchell had objected to his previous question that he lived at a different address from that given in a list of witnesses to be examined.

The hearing will be continued to morrow morning.

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THE BEST OF ALL IMPORTED

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Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and Wine Dealers.

DOUBT AS TO WHO IS THE MURDERER

Four Men in Jail Charged with Killing James Anderson.

Eight men are now in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, as the result of the murder of James Anderson Sunday morning. Four are charged with having killed him and the other four are held on charges of vagrancy, being wanted as witnesses. They will be taken before Justice Harriman, in the Gates Avenue Police Court, this morning.

Those accused of the murder are William and Joseph Anderson, brothers of James; Robert Slater of 37½ Gwinnett Street, and Charles Fuhrmann of 45 Meserole Street. Those who are held as witnesses are Edward Ryan of 1,594 Broadway, Richard Furey of 542 Central Avenue, James Buchanan of 169 Palmetto Street, and Theodore Duckwitz of 1,068 Jefferson Avenue.

The police are in a quandary as to who is the murderer. They are inclined to suspect Slater or Fuhrmann. The evidence against them is purely circumstantial, but there is a great deal of it, although nothing conclusive has as yet been developed.

The Andersons were playing cards in a saloon at Broadway and Macon Street, and Joseph has endeavored to prove an alibi, declaring that he left the place fully half an hour before his brothers.

The police learned from Fuhrmann, one of the bartenders, that, although Joseph did leave the place before the others, he returned later and departed with his brothers.

Ryan, another bartender in the place, told Capt. Dunn on Monday, however, that Joseph was not in the saloon when William and James Anderson left. Ryan said that the three brothers and Slater were playing cards, and that when Joseph left Fuhrmann took his hand. William insulted Fuhrmann, and the game broke up in a row. The two Andersons went out together, and Fuhrmann, after turning off the gas and locking up, hurriedly followed them, accompanied by Slater.

Ryan stood on the sidewalk and watched the men go down the street, the Andersons in the lead. Duckwitz, Furey, and Buchanan know nothing about the case, but they entered the saloon just as the row over the cards commenced.

The police believe Fuhrmann and Slater followed the Andersons to get revenge, and that James Anderson was killed in the fight that ensued. But the testimony is extremely conflicting.

"We have been fairly deluged with clues, tips, and suggestions," said Capt. Dunn, "but most of them fail to pan out. So many of the witnesses in the case have deliberately lied that it is difficult to get at the truth, but I hope to have some new developments to announce by to-morrow."

THE CASE OF THE ALABAMA WHITE CAPS

Circumstances Under Which the United States Assumed Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The white cap cases from Alabama were under argument in the Supreme Court to-day, after the Debs habeas corpus case had been taken under consideration.

Rather an unusual condition of things was presented in the record and by the briefs filed. Wiley and William Pruett were taken from their beds on the night of March 4, 1893, by a party of about twenty men, and severely whipped, each receiving about seventy-five blows with large sticks, "until," as the record says, "they were bloody from their shoulders to their knees, their backs being lacerated in many places, the skin being cut in gashes six or eight inches long." The night was inclement, and aside from the whipping the Pruetts suffered greatly from exposure.

For this assault, J. W. Todd and twenty-six others were indicted in the United States Court for the Northern District of Alabama, under Section 5,406, Revised Statutes, the indictment charging that they "did combine, conspire, and confederate together, by force, intimidation, and threats, to injure Wiley Pruett and William Pruett, who had theretofore been witnesses and testified against Joseph Arnold, Milton Farmer and George Kelley, upon a charge of endeavoring to influence, intimidate, and impede witnesses in a court of the United States, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States, tried preliminarily by and before Robert Charlson, acting as a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for said district, in their person and property, on account of the said witnesses above named having testified in same cause in the said court aforesaid," and in pursuance of such conspiracy did beat the Pruetts as stated.

On the trial of the cause, Todd and thirteen others were convicted and sentenced to four years' imprisonment each, and the payment of a fine of $500. From the judgment they appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, being admitted to bail pending the decision upon appeal. The defense was that the indicted parties were not guilty of inflicting the whipping, and that if they were it was administered, not because the Pruetts had been witnesses in a United States court against their neighbore, but because they deserved it on general principles. The case was argued for the defendants by John C. Fay, and for the Government by Assistant Attorney General Whitney. In concluding his brief, the latter apparently conceded that the judgment of the conviction could only be maintained with any assurance of certainly against three of the defendants.

Harlem Library Workers.

The New-York Free Circulating Library Association held a meeting in Madison Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, last night for the purpose of increasing interest in the Harlem Library, which will be enlarged during this year if the required amount of money can be raised. President J. T. Kernochan occupied the chair. Speeches were made by Controller Fitch and Postmaster Dayton, the latter of whom gave statistics of the libraries of Chicago and New-York.

Jumped Three Stories, Not Badly Hurt.

Joseph Kunda, twenty-four years old, an Austrian sailor, of 326 East Sixty-third Street, jumped, last night, while suffering from an acute attack of mental aberration, from the rear third-story window of his residence to the yard below.

He sustained no apparent injury, which no doubt was due to the fact that numerous clotheslines interrupted his downward flight. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

Mr. Botello Goes to an Asylum.

Emilio Botello, the son of an Italian merchant, who was taken from the Broadway Central Hotel, insane, to Bellevue Hospital, Wednesday last, was sent to Bloomingdale Asylum last night. His wife called at the hospital, with some friends, who arranged for his transfer.

THE NEW-JERSEY METHODISTS

ASSIGNMENT OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCED BY THE BISHOP.

Many New Men Appointed as Presiding Elders—Changes in a Number of Important Pulpits.

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 26.—The New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference adjourned to-day, after Bishop Merrill had announced the ministerial appointments. The following is the full list of appointments:

Bridgeton District.—Presiding Elder, George B. Wight, Millville, N. J.; Alloway, V. A. Lonier; Asbury, supply, Thomas Huss; Auburn, supply, James Hinder; Aura and Richwood, supply, J. W. Reed; Avalon, to be supplied; Bridgeton, Central, R. R. Mace; Commerce Street, S. W. Lake; Fourth Church, G. E. Hancock; Trinity, J. F. Helleman; Wesley Memorial, E. C. Sunfield; Canton, supply, W. A. Paler; Cape May City, E. D. Gifford; Cape May Court House, J. H. Magee; Cedarville, T. C. Carman; Centreton, J. O. R. Corless; Centre Grove, supply, B. F. Buck; Clayton, J. L. Roe; Cold Springs, (Erma Post Office,) H. F. Parker; Deerfield and Aldine, John Goorley; Dennisville and South Seaville, William Disbrow; Dividing Creek, J. S. Moore; Eldora Circuit, supply, J. B. Adams; Elmer, H. M. Brown; Fairton, Daniel Johnson; Friendship Circuit, supply, A. Jaggers; Glassborough, G. H. Neal; Goshen and Dias Creek, H. S. Gascoyne; Green Creek and Rio Grande, supply, L. S. Pancoast; Hancock's Bridge, supply, N. D. A

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WITH STEVENSON IN SAMOA

IN STEVENSON'S SAMOA. By Marie Fraser. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 80 cents.

A party, consisting of Miss Marie Fraser, the author of this animated little book, and a few friends, after some weeks of delightful cruising in the equatorial Pacific, paid a long visit to the island region which the writer has described as Stevenson's Samoa. This is, of course, the Island of Upolu, which emerges from the blue sea to the height of 4,000 or 5,000 feet, the undulating mountains covered to their tops with dense forests. It was in the midst of these mountains that Stevenson built his house, made of wood imported from America; for, although the Samoans have grand forest trees, they have no sawmills. The following describes Miss Fraser's first sight of Stevenson:

That afternoon, as we returned from a stroll, a most picturesque figure, riding a slim dun-colored horse, came in sight. The horseman was clad in a brown velvet coat, light corduroy breeches, long boots, and a white cap. He was tall and slight, with dark-brown hair, worn not very short; long, nervous fingers, and brilliant black eyes. On catching sight of the strangers he flung himself off his horse and strode impulsively toward us; a moment later and we were being shaken by the hands and welcomed right heartily to Samoa by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Vailima, Stevenson's house, has often been described. Miss Fraser, however, saw it under very interesting circumstances. She was present at a fête, held on the 13th of November, to celebrate the novelist's birthday. Stevenson was keenly interested in the Samoan native population and very fond of them It was they who were most welcome to Vailima. He had a great number of native retainers about him, dressed in the Vailima livery, which was a Stuart tartan lava-lava. "They became visible," says Miss Fraser, "from time to time, especially in the evening, when Mrs. Stevenson's son and daughter and I used to play guitar, mandolin, and banjo. This fascinated the natives, and they appeared in twos and threes out of the darkness till there was quite a crowd sitting on the veranda keeping time to the music; and they always took care to encourage us with the most outrageous flattery, of which they thoroughly appreciated the humor."

It was the custom of the Stevensons to be bareheaded and generally barefooted and to receive their friends on the veranda. It was so the guests were received on the occasion of the birthday fête. On arriving they were at once called away to be suitably decorated for the feast, to have ropes of many colored, fragrant flowers twisted round their necks and waists, and wreaths put on their heads. "Every one," says the writer, "was decked out in like manner—our host wearing his wreath of white jasmine with grace and distinction, as if to the manner born." When the company was properly arrayed for the feast, Stevenson and his wife led them through the dark to a large native house near by, lighted by torches, where the supper had been prepared. The supper, a brilliant mass of coloring, lay from five to six feet wide on the ground, and stretched from end to end of the house. Around this the guests arranged themselves, cross-legged, on mats. All the eatables were laid on banana leaves. Miss Fraser writes:

There were dozens of pigs, varying in size from a rabbit to an immense creature which formed the centrepiece; quantities of chickens and ducks, every kind of native fruit and vegetable, and before each guest a leaf of large pink prawns, which are plentiful in the waters from which Vailima takes its name. Scattered about everywhere were clusters of scarlet and cream-colored hibiscus blossom, yellow allamanda, and fragrant, sweet-scented ginger, the posts of the house even being decorated with hibiscus and frangipani with an art of which the Samoan is master.

After we had enjoyed the prawns and, in the absence of serviettes, were wondering what was to happen next, we were quite reassured by the appearance of the boys, who knelt with a basin of water and napkin beside each guest. Then the feast proceeded right merrily. Every one talked, and the pretty, vivacious native girls laughed at the ignorance displayed by the few strangers in their lack of knowledge concerning the truthful method of enjoying the most rare delicacies, and they spared no pains in instructing them. It was our first acquaintance with the versatile taro. There was taro root baked like potatoes, taro root minced and beaten up with cocoanut milk, and palusame, a great delicacy, made from the taro leaves and cocoanut cream. Then a mysterious dish, or rather leaf, was handed round, which the Europeans treated coldly, but which was received with marked distinction by the natives. It was a sad-colored, slimy mass, and was considered a great treat, as it consisted of green worms, (palolo,) that appear in the sea at certain intervals, according to the state of the moon. From time to time cocoanuts with the tops knocked off were presented, and we drank out of them and passed them on. At intervals fresh banana leaves were handed to the guests, and by the time the banquet was half completed it was found how unnecessary plates were, and there might not be a knife or fork in the world for all any one cared!

After the feast there was some speech-making. A chief proposed the health of Tusitala, (the writer of tales,) Stevenson's Samoan designation. To this Stevenson made an appropriate reply. Everybody was then toasted, among the rest Mitalanumoana. The authoress, having inquired who this was, learned it was herself, and that this, being translated, meant "the fair young stranger with blue eyes, from over the sea," a name which stuck to her during her sojourn in Samoa, the smallest children rolling it out. The kava was then drank and the guests departed.

But it seems that life has its drawbacks even in this island paradise. Some officers of an English war ship who had attended Stevenson's birthday party had great difficulty in the intense darkness in finding their way back to Apia, groping about on their ponies; they declared that their beasts knew where every tree with prickles was on the island. Another drawback, to which however, people appear to become accustomed is the great quantity of creeping things. A joke among the white settlers is that people who have lived long in the islands acquire a habit of tapping their bread on the table before putting it into their mouths. A story is told of an eminent official who, having lived many years in the South Sea Islands, paid a visit to New-York and was entertained at a grand banquet. It was observed that he had the habit of tapping his bread on the table. When asked why he did it, he replied absentmindedly that he did not care to eat more ants than was necessary.

An interesting chapter describes Stevenson's celebration of Christmas. Miss Fraser was at this time staying with the Stevensons. One glittering morning, the island foliage marvelously green and fresh, the sky of a fathomless blue, the sea also a brilliant blue, as it spread out beneath the feet of the people on the veranda of Stevenson's mountain abode, the party prepared to celebrate Christmas. At a very early hour the ponies were brought, and Stevenson and his party started for Apia to buy presents. Every one was delighted to see him, for he had not been very well for a few days, and the rumor was current that it was the "beginning of the end." Stevenson bought up everything that was at all nice, from carved oak cabinets to hammocks and tobacco pouches, for his approaching Christmas party. On Christmas Day there was a tree which bore presents for everybody. These presents were very quietly received, it being a point of Samoan etiquette not to exhibit an excess of gratitude and enthusiasm when receiving presents. The particular success of the entertainment appeared to be a pink cupid, poised upon the topmost branch, which was given the cook's mother. The popularity of this toy having been established, Stevenson said, characteristically: "Now look here, let us remember next Christmas to have cupids to go all round."

Many interesting traits are given incidentally of the Samoans. There is an amusing account of a tall, gaunt native who was a house boy at Vailima. On arrival he was struck dumb by the magnificence of the house. Given a bucket of water, he was told to take it to the veranda. Pointing upward, he asked if it was there, and before any one could stop him took the bucket of water in his teeth and climbed up the post of the veranda to the top. The family then showed him what a staircase was, at which his delight knew no bounds, and for days he would do nothing but race up and down stairs. There are also interesting accounts of tapos, or chief maidens. The tapo is the pride and ward of the village. The hunchbacks and dwarfs are the proper guardians of these maidens and never let them out of their sight. A clever tapo does not wish to elude these chaperons, for if she does she thereby gives an opportunity to other eligible virgins who are jealous and who would like to depose her to circulate shocking stories about her. The tapo gets used to the neighborhood of the dwarfs and does not mind them.

Stevenson had the strongest objection to Samoans adopting European dress. He thought it very bad for their health, as the natives could not be induced to take off wet clothes. It was the custom of this household to bury all their old clothes for fear of their falling into the hands of the natives, and they had great difficulty in eluding the sharp eyes of the natives when they accomplished this.

A number of interesting traits are given of Stevenson. As was apparent to any one who met him, he had immense nervous vitality. He was no sooner done with one book than he was at another. Says Miss Fraser:

Then a new romance would begin to piece itself together in his mind, till it took tangible shape, and then, by 5 in the morning his lamp would be lit and his pen flying over the paper, while he lay propped up by pillows on a narrow bed in a little room which looked out on the mountains. He would continue without intermission sometimes till 12 o'clock; but generally he would stop at 11 for tiffin, and rarely returned to his writing again during the day; but next morning he would be at it again by 5. Sometimes he dictated, and then he would walk about, dictating with great rapidity, and seldom having to correct anything afterward.

The library at Vailima was a beautiful room opening off the second veranda, and the walls were lined with books, arms, and pictures. "But I can't write in that room," said our host; "it's all so suitable for a literary man—drives every idea out of my head. Sometimes I go in to look up something, but I generally seize the book and rush off with it to my den."

Miss Fraser tells us that many were the charming poems and parts of stories which he threw on the floor, and that a favorite occupation of his was to write admiring little poems on the members of his household. It was often his habit to deny himself to visitors, but he was particularly glad to see seafaring men, to whose tales he would listen, his black eyes blazing with excitement. One characteristic mentioned is that he had no ear for music. Miss Fraser says:

We could make the most discordant sounds, or play our instruments horribly out of tune, the humid atmosphere rendering them independent of each other in a very short time—it never disturbed Louis Stevenson; he would placidly continue his conversation with his wife or mother, (the latter a delightful old Scotch lady,) or any visitor who happened to be staying at Vailima, and while he talked he would thoughtfully stroke the backs of Maud and Henry with his lithe feet and long toes.

Miss Fraser has given us a charming sketch of her Samoan visit, a pleasing description of the native scenery and customs, and a lifelike account of her hero.

SEATS OF LEARNING IN AMERICA.

FOUR AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia. By Charles Eliot Norton, Arthur T. Hadley, William M. Sloane, and Brander Matthews. Large 8vo. Illustrated. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $3.50.

It was a happy idea to place in one volume sketches of four representative American universities. One is enabled to perceive quickly the underlying motives that are responsible for their development along individual lines, and to understand their special phases of student life.

Not the least interesting feature of the book lies in the points brought forward by each writer on which he bases claims of superiority for the university he represents. With equal frankness, however, each writer has indicated wherein he believes the system of his university weak, and those of its rivals commendable. On one point they all agree. That is, that more money is needed to meet the growing demands for thorough education. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia feel that they are poor, compared with the prosperity of the United States and the wealth of their own alumni. The increase in the number of students, unless there is a corresponding addition to the endowment funds, while gratifying to the universities, tends to impoverish rather than to enrich them.

No attempt is made in these four sketches to give the histories of the universities. The more interesting purpose has been to trace the causes that gave the universities their origin, and to each its individual manner of striving for the same common result, to afford the best means of obtaining liberal education.

Harvard believes, as Prof. Norton points out, that this aim may be accomplished most satisfactorily by giving students great freedom of action, and by affording them a wide range in the choice of elective studies. Prof. Norton attributes the improvement in the spirit and temper of the undergraduate body at Harvard to three causes—the raising of the average age of students, the establishment of the elective system that requires each student to determine his course of study, and, above all, to the policy of treating the students as capable of self-government and responsible for their own conduct.

Prof. Hadley, in the sketch on Yale University, finds satisfaction in Yale's conservative attitude in these matters. Harvard, he thinks, is strict about her degrees and lax about the previous course of her students. Prof. Hadley believes that even the comparative poverty of Yale has not been without its value in the social life of the university. It has knit more closely the relations between the Faculty and the students, and has been instrumental in maintaining a democratic spirit among the students themselves.

Prof. Sloane gives a charming portrayal of student life at Princeton. He very justly refers to the illustrious men whom Princeton has sent out into public life, and to the colleges and universities throughout the United States that trace their origin to Princeton. Yale, according to Prof. Sloane, has adhered closest to the established form of American universities, Harvard has departed furthest from it, while Princeton has reached a position midway between the two. Prof. Sloane emphasizes the fact generally conceded that Princeton social life has distinct features of its own, partly because its earlier traditions are still held sacred and partly because its environments are dissimilar to those of Harvard and Yale.

It is proper that Prof. Sloane should be proud of the attention bestowed at Princeton on English studies and literary attainments, and of the absence of Greek letter fraternities that too often, on unjust grounds, separate the students into exclusive cliques.

The remarkable growth of Columbia College and its expansion into a university of the best type form the basis for Brander Matthews's excellent sketch. Mr. Matthews holds that, after all, a great metropolis is the proper seat for a university. He finds in the growth of universities at Berlin, Paris, and Vienna a hopeful prophecy as to the position Columbia University is destined to take among institutions of learning. Columbia, while destined to afford liberal education to students from all parts of the country, has been designed specially to meet the requirements of the people in whose town she has arisen.

Mr. Matthews calls attention to the manner in which Columbia has recognized and solved the much-vexed question of shortening the four years' college course. The School of Arts requires four years of study for the attainment of a degree. The course in the School of Arts, however, closes at the end of three years, and permits the student to select his course of study during the fourth year from the courses offered by the six Faculties of the university. The fourth year of study, therefore, necessary for the A. B. degree may be made the first year in a course in medicine, law, or some other profession, as the case may be.

The development of athletic sports in the universities, the authors of the four sketches maintain, has, on the whole, been beneficial. Various other subjects of great importance to young men about to choose their colleges and to those interested in the relative systems and aims of these universities are discussed in a fair-minded manner.

A WILD INSPIRATION ABOUT THEM

THE KING IN YELLOW. By Robert W. Chambers. 18mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Mr. Robert W. Chambers does not have a system to work up to; he has no fad, save a tendency to write about the marvelous and the impossible; painting pictures of romance that have a wild inspiration about them. Descriptive powers of no mean quality are perceptible in this volume of stories. Generally the fiction has to do with artists, painters, and sculptors, and the locality is oftener in Paris than elsewhere, but the first contribution has for place New-York. The action then takes place in 1920. New-York, as far as a garrison goes, is then like Paris. There is an army of 300,000 men.

There being an increasing tendency to suicide, the municipality wants people to get rid of themselves in a decent manner, and so in one of the parks a pretty and inviting "Lethal chamber" is installed. You can go into that "Lethal chamber" and take your departure from this world in a highly comfortable manner. It is a poor fellow who has had a fall from his horse, and from that has a cracked brain, who tells his story. He has read a book called "The King in Yellow," and that has helped to daze him. He belongs to that class which Lombroso designates insane criminals. "The King in Yellow" is descriptive of the hallucinations of a mad American, who believes he is the King of the United States.

"The Mask" has an equally uncanny turn. Boris, a Russian sculptor, has discovered how to perfect a mixture of fluids of so marvelous a potency that when you dip anything into it—a flower or a rabbit—it is converted into marble. Boris's own true love, Genevieve, comes near to being converted into a water-proof stone image, but she escapes. Mr. Chambers presents the hawking young lady of 1573, with a shotgun young American gentleman of today, whose name is Phillip. He meets her in the Breton wilds. He makes love to her, and when he thinks that as a falcon he may swoop down on the pretty pigeon, she disappears, and forever, and on a tombstone he reads an inscription telling that she, "Mademoiselle Jeanne D'Ys, died for the love of Philip, A. D. 1573"—and the queerest thing was that on the "icy slab lay a woman's glove, still warm and fragrant."

LITERARY NOTES.

—Harper & Brothers expect to have ready in May the first two volumes of the Barras memoirs, leaving two volumes to appear later.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue in a few days "Cycling for Health and Pleasure," which was announced by them some time ago. The author is a practical wheelman and has written for amateurs. The book will be illustrated and will contain as a supplement Dr. Graeme M. Hammond's paper read last Winter before the Academy of Medicine on "The Influence of the Bicycle—Health and Disease."

—The Messrs. Appleton will issue in book form the lectures on the making of a newspaper, which Mr. Charles A. Dana has delivered, and to which much attention has been directed all over the country. Mr. Dana has revised and edited them.

—Bishop Clark's "Reminiscences" will be issued soon by Thomas Whittaker. Other works on Mr. Whittaker's list are "Historic Doubts as to the Execution of Marshal Ney," by James A. Weston; a new work on inspiration, entitled "The Breath of God," by the Rev. Frank Hallam; "The World and the Wrestlers," by Hugh Miller Thompson, Bishop of Mississippi, being the Bohlen lectures for this year; "Civic Christianity," discussions on the relation of the Church and the individual to the work of social reform, by the Rev. William Prall, D. D., of Detroit; "One Thousand and One Anecdotes," for the convenience of all classes of public speakers, conveniently classified, and "Lassie," an Easter story, by Mrs. George A. Paull.

—The Cosmopolitan will hereafter be issued in London by George Routledge & Sons, who take it in sheets and bind them up in London with English advertisements. The London price will be 8d.

—The new volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" extends from O'Duinn to Owen. J. A. Doyle writes on Gen. Oglethorpe, James Tait on Sir John Oldcastle, Joseph Knight on Mrs. Oldfield, the actress; Leslie Stephen on Laurence Oliphant and Robert Owen, the Socialist; Sidney Lee on Thomas Otway and Sir Thomas Overbury, Dr. Garnett on Arthur O'Shaughnessy, the poet; Col. Vetch on Sir James Outram, and Sir William Flower on Sir Richard Owen.

—The memoirs of Gen. Grant have passed to the ownership of The Century Company, which will issue a two-volume edition in style similar to their life of Lincoln. Instead of being sold by subscription, as heretofore, the work will now be sold through the trade.

—The late Prof. Blackie several years ago intrusted the preparation of his biography to Miss Anna M. Stoddart, who has had access to all the professor's papers and correspondence. She has already carried the work so far forward that its publication may be looked for at an early day.

—A work by Tolstoï soon to appear in London is a work on the Gospels, with the title, "The Four Gospels, Harmonized and Translated." New translations have been made of the parts which Tolstoï regards as essential. Including his comments, the work will extend to three volumes, the first comprising about 400 pages. It was written eighteen years ago.

—Under the title "Studies in Social Life and Theory," Macmillan & Co. are about ready to publish a volume by various writers, under the editorship of B. Rosanquet. Mr. Rosanquet contributes papers on the duties of citizenship, on character in its bearing on social causation, on private property, and on Socialism.

—"Corean Games, with Notes on the Corresponding Games of China and Japan," is the title of a work soon to be published by Stewart Culin, the Director of the Museum of Archaeology and Palaeontology of the University of Pennsylvania, with commentary by Frank H. Cushing of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington. The book will comprise about 200 pages, with twenty-two full-page colored plates, and numerous pictures in the text. Only 550 copies will be printed, and they will be sold by subscription.

—The sales in England of some recent novels are given as follows: "Discords," (fourth edition,) 6,000 copies; "Episodes," 2,000 copies; "Great God Pan," 2,000 copies; "Earl Lavender," 1,000 copies; "Gallia," 2,000 copies; "Woman Who Did," (fifth edition,) 8,000 copies; "Yellow Aster," 24,000 copies; "Heavenly Twins," 45,000 copies; "Keynotes," (sixth edition,) 10,000 copies.

—Mary Cowden Clarke, who was born in the same year as Mr. Gladstone, has been living for nearly thirty years at the Villa Norville, in Genoa, and is still in good health. The Westminster Gazette recalls the remark of Douglas Jerrold at the time of the completion of his "Concordance": "On your first arrival in Paradise you must expect a kiss from Shakespeare—even though your husband should happen to be there."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

STRANGE PAGES FROM FAMILY PAPERS. By T. F. Thiselton Dyer. 12mo. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. $1.50.

SPORT ROYAL, AND OTHER STORIES. By Anthony Hope. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

THE SECRETS OF HEALTH; OR, HOW NOT TO BE SICK AND HOW TO GET WELL FROM SICKNESS. By S. H. Platt, M. D. $1.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION AND THEIR TIMES. 1769—1776. A Historical Romance. By Charles Carleton Coffin. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Paper.

THE STORY OF CHRISTINA ROCHEFORT. By Helen Choate Prince. 12mo. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Paper.

LESSER QUESTIONS. By Lady Jeune. Second edition. 12mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

THE PSALTER, WITH A CONCORDANCE AND OTHER AUXILIARY MATTER. 24mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

ELAM STRONG, THE WOLFER; OR, THE LOST NUGGET. By Harry Castlemon. 12mo. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD. By Frederick Tracy. Second edition. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 90 cents.

THE HORSE: ITS EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL ORGANIZATION. By A. Schwarz. Revised and edited by George Fleming. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.25.

THE TEMPLE SHAKESPEARE. First Part of King Henry IV. Second Part of King Henry IV. King Richard II. With prefaces, glossaries, &c., by Israel Gollancz. Three volumes. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 45 cents each.

THE BOOK OF LLOYDS AND RECIPROCAL UNDERWRITERS. Containing the names of subscribers to existing Lloyds and Reciprocal Underwriters' Associations now writing fire insurance. 18mo. New-York: The Spectator Company. $1.

CASSELL'S COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE, to Europe, Russia, and England. Planned and Edited by Edmund C. Stedman. Compiled by Edward King. 24mo. New-York: The Cassell Company. $1.50.

THE GREATEST CRIME IN THE WORLD. By William Albert Lewis. 12mo. New-York: The Merriam Company. Paper, 25 cents.

CLAUDE LORRAIN, PAINTER AND ETCHER. By George Grahame. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

THE FACE OF THE MASK. By Robert Barr. Illustrated by A. Hencke. 18mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

SENSATIONS ET SOUVENIRS. Par Jean Lorrain. 12mo. Paris: Charpentier.

ETHICS OF LITERATURE. By John A. Kersey. 8vo. Marion, Ind.: E. L. Goldthwait & Co.

THE PEOPLES AND POLITICS OF THE FAR EAST. Travels and Studies in the British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese Colonies, Siberia, China, Japan, Corea, Siam, and Malaya. By Henry Norman. With Sixty Illustrations and Four Maps. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES. By Charles Woodruff Shields. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

A MAN WITHOUT A MEMORY, AND OTHER STORIES. By William Henry Shelton. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

LETTERS OF A BARITONE. By Francis Walker. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

OUR PROFESSION AND OTHER POEMS. By Jared Barhite. 16mo. Long Island City: William E. Barhite. $1.25.

NEW-YORK M'ALL AUXILIARY

Appeal for More Funds to Aid the Paris Work—Mrs. Parkhurst Elected President.

The annual meeting of the New-York McAll Auxiliary was held yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of the Broadway Tabernacle, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. Addresses were made by the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., of Brooklyn, the Rev. Edward G. Thurber, D. D., of the American Chapel in Paris, and the Rev. Joseph R. Deryee of Grace Reformed Church.

Dr. Hall said: "It is with a feeling of reverence that I rise to speak to-day on the subject of the McAll Mission in France. I have described this mission as one of the most remarkable in modern times, and I will tell you why. It is because of the sublime heroism and joy with which Dr. and Mrs. McAll laid upon the altar of Jesus Christ all their substance for the work in Belleville.

"Very large numbers of persons, in their disgust at organized Christianity, had thrown off all forms of religion. The bitterness of the hatred with which they regarded the Church is not to be conceived. It was then, when the hatred was most rabid, and the very name of Christianity was reprobated as a religion, that Christ and his sweet and solemn Word were received with joy and gladness.

"The mission was very different from one to a heathen nation with no prepossessions against Christianity. Here it had to contend against a prejudice rooted through centuries of hatred and scorn of organized Christianity. When these people received the Word, they did so with tears and gladness.

"One of the greatest difficulties—I had almost said one of the greatest curses—of modern times, is that there are so many legitimate calls upon us that they crowd out the causes which came to us one or two decades ago. But I am sure that this cause is so eminently and evidently Christ's cause that you will not suffer it to die."

The Rev. Edward G. Thurber, D. D., of the American Chapel in Paris said:

"I came over here to make an exchange with Dr. Wood of Germantown for a few weeks.

"If there is a reason for the establishment of a church in a city, there is a reason for its continuance, and there is just as much reason for the continuance of the McAll Mission."

Dr. Thurber told in detail of the work of the mission in Paris and of the difficulties which have been experienced in the last year in keeping some of the halls open, owing to the falling off in the donations from this city. He appealed to the meeting to support the mission liberally.

At the business meeting of the auxiliary the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst; Vice Presidents—Episcopal, Mrs. James A. Edgar; Presbyterian, Mrs. J. A. Vanderpoel; Dutch Reformed, Mrs. Thomas C. Wood; Baptist, Mrs. Henry S. Day; Congregational, Mrs. W. S. Seamans; Methodist, Mrs. F. Mason North; Reformed Episcopal, Miss Louisa Dean; Vice President at Large—Mrs. W. Y. Mortimer and Mrs. G. H. McGrew; Treasurer—Miss Alice M. Davison; Asisstant Treasurer—Mrs. William Adams Brown; Recording Secretary—Mrs. George Wood; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. L. Seymour Houghton.

PUNCHED A HOLE IN THE METROPOLITAN

The Central Vermont's Propeller in Collision with a Tug on the Sound.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., March 26.—The propeller Metropolitan of the Central Vermont Line and the tub T. A. Scott collided about 4 o'clock this morning off Bartlett's Reef Lightship. The Metropolitan sustained damages that came near sending her to the bottom. She got into New-London, however, where her cargo was taken out and transferred to the steamer Block Island.

Capt. Gear of the Metropolitan reports that his boat left New-York at 6:10 o'clock last evening, heavily laden with freight. When off Bartlett's, he saw a tug coming toward him, and whistled for her to pass, the Metropolitan steering her course eastnortheast and the tug west one-half south. Suddenly the collision occurred, the tug crashing into the propeller on the starboard side, about twenty-five feet forward of the stern, tearing a great hole in her side, through which the water poured in volumes, filling the vessel amidships on the lower deck.

The freight in the bow of the vessel was undamaged, as was also that far astern, but in the centre of the propeller everything on the main deck was below water.

The Metropolitan has been on the line fourteen years. She was formerly the Naplia, and later the Berkshire. Her name was changed to Metropolitan when she was bought by the Central Vermont Line. The Scott was in command of Capt. Goodale, an experienced pilot and navigator.

Dawes on the Indian.

HANOVER, N. H., March 26.—Senator Dawes's sixth and closing lecture was given to-night at Dartmouth College, his subject being, "The United States and the Indian." He said the salvation of the Indian would come from the abandonment of the reservation system and the allotment of lands in severalty.

Easter is late this year; the weather is sure to be fine.

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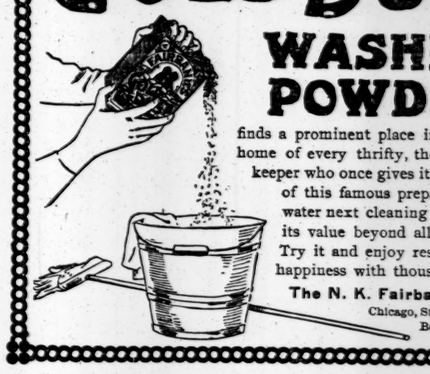

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THE STREET PAGEANT TO-NIGHT

Arrangements for the Barnum & Bailey Circus Parade—Some Features of the Show.

If the weather proves suitable, the grand street parade of the Barnum & Bailey Circus will take place to-night, passing along the following route:

Madison Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Fifty-ninth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Forty-second Street, to Broadway, to Seventeenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, to the Bowery, to Grand Street, to Centre Street, to Canal Street, to Hudson Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Twenty-sixth Street, to Madison Square Garden.

The parade will be an elaborate one, and "worth coming miles to see." Interest in the spectacle will not be confined to the small boy. An unusual feature of the pageant will be the display of twenty-four big elephants. Four hundred horses, 300 performers, all splendidly mounted; 7 open dens of wild beasts, with a male or female trainer in each; 2 droves of camels, and 400 ponies will be other features. All the crowned heads of the world—the reigning sovereigns—in coaches of state, in royal robes, surrounded with escorts; the military uniforms of all nations, in groups and in picturesque Oriental style, will be reproduced in the most correct manner. There will be golden chariots, including the zoological collection, and the allegorical chariots, illustrating nursery rhymes and children's fairy stories.

First in the order of march will be a military band, followed by gentlemen foxhunters and cavaliers. After these will come lady performers and side-saddle experts, followed by a band chariot drawn by ten horses, open dens of animals, another band chariot, mounted riders of the hippodrome, teams of Roman racers, Roman chariots, two elephants with howdahs and Oriental beauties, a caravan of twelve performing elephants, dromedaries with Asiatic riders, dragon chariot with harnessed camels, chariot of India, chariots illustrating nursery rhymes and children's fairy stories, a steam calliope, and, finally, the representatives of the crowned heads of the world.

The parlors of the St. James Hotel have been engaged for members of the press to see the pageant. It will pass that building about 7:30 o'clock.

AN EXCITING FIRE IN A CHICAGO STORE

Employes and Partners Taken from Windows by the Firemen.

CHICAGO, March 26.—For the third time the stock of the Bell Clothing Company, which occupied a building at State and Quincy Streets, in the centre of the retail district, was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

The fire was discovered when State Street was crowded with shoppers and the store was filled with people. So rapidly did the flames spread that the occupants of the building scarcely knew what was the matter before they were tumbling over each other in their haste to get down stairs.

Some tried the windows, and a half-dozen were hanging to the big sign when the firemen arrived and rescued them with ladders. Among those who narrowly escaped was Samuel Cohn, one of the proprietors. C. H. Smith did not wait for the firemen, but jumped and sprained his leg.

The insurance on stock is $250,000, and the loss is estimated at $200,000. The stock is owned by J. H. Cohn & Co. The loss on the building, which is owned by the Corwith estate, is $25,000, fully insured. J. H. Cohn is in New-York. The last fire in the store was Aug. 28 last. The stock was then a complete loss, but well insured.

ORDERED TENANTS OUT OF THEIR ROOMS

An East Third Street House Was Liable to Collapse.

A complaint was received by the Building Department Monday that the brick tenement in the rear of 229 East Third Street was liable to collapse at any moment. An Inspector glanced at the house yesterday morning, and ordered the tenants to get out as quickly as possible. They were out in ten minutes.

The dangerous condition was due to excavations in the rear of the house for a new building in Fourth Street. Cracks appeared in the walls, and when windows were broken by the walls settling the tenants became alarmed, and the notice to the authorities was sent.

The Inspector sent there yesterday put men to work shoring up the walls, and the ten families went back to their apartments in the afternoon, though with some misgivings. The house will be watched. It is owned by Herman Cohen of 11 Malden Lane.

His View on Income Tax Upheld.

The recently published views of ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue Thomas Harland, to the effect that no one can be compelled to pay the income tax unless some amendment to the new law is made which will provide for the law's enforcement, was indorsed in opinions published in The Internal Revenue Record yesterday, by ex-Surrogate D. G. Rollins, ex-United States District Attorney Elihu Root, ex-Judge C. H. Truax, and William Hildreth Field, all prominent members of the New-York Bar.

Clerical "Laborers" Discharged.

Eighteen men, who are classified on the civil service list as "laborers," and have been doing clerical work in the Department of Public Works, were notified yesterday that their services were no longer required. The reason assigned by Deputy Commissioner Collis was that a technical infraction of the civil service rules had been committed. The rules provide that a laborer must do laborer's work, and that he can not lawfully do clerical work.

A NEW GARBAGE DISPOSAL SCHEME

Col. Waring Calls for Informal Proposals for Deodorizing Street Collections — Free Offer of a Process of His Own.

Street Cleaning-Commissioner Waring made public yesterday afternoon the following letter, which he has sent to several contractors in this city:

Department of Street Cleaning,
New-York, March 19, 1895.

You are invited to submit on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at noon, an informal proposal to take charge of eight hundred (800) tons, more or less, of garbage per day, with a contract for ten (10) years.

The following conditions must be met:

1. The garbage must be so treated as to destroy all odorous gases produced, and to purify to at least the purity of the adjacent waters all liquid effluent, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and, in like manner, to render odorless and harmless all products of the process used.

2. The process must be carried on on land accessible at all stages of the tide to vessels drawing ten feet of water, and within fifteen miles of the City Hall.

3. Garbage to be treated will be delivered at the various dumps of the department, and will then become the property of the contractor, who will be required then to disinfect it, to keep it entirely inoffensive during storage and transportation, and to keep the garbage dumps at all times in an inoffensive and wholesome condition, satisfactory to the Commissioner and to the Board of Health.

4. The transportation of the garbage shall be conducted in a manner acceptable to the Commissioner, and at such intervals as he shall permit from time to time.

5. The Street-Cleaning Department will exert all its legal powers—the Board of Health concurring—to collect all the garbage produced in the city, and will deliver it at the dumps of the department.

6. All proposals must state the price per ton for which the entire output of garbage will be treated during the whole period of the contract, and in strict compliance with the foregoing conditions. No graduated scale of prices, proportionate to the amount of garbage delivered, will be considered—nor will conditional proposals.

7. The Commissioner will select three or more of the processes proposed, and the proposers of these will name the compensation to be paid by the City of New-York for the erection and operation for the period of one month, or longer if required, under the direction of the Commissioner, of a trial plant capable of treating ten (10) tons of garbage per day. At the termination of the trial the plant to be the sole property of the proposer. All trials to be made under the direction and control of the Commissioner, and subject to the negotiations of the Board of Health.

GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.,
Commissioner.

Note—The Commissioner, in his private capacity, controls an economical process for purifying foul, effluent water. The use of this, if desired, is hereby placed at the disposition of the contractor without royalty or other charge.

When asked concerning the note appended to the letter, Col. Waring said:

It is all very simple. I have had patented a process for disposing of sewage in an economical manner. I designed it to be used in London. A company has been formed that wishes to purchase the sole right to introduce the system into the United States. Negotiations are under way now for establishing the system in Providence, R. I.

I have informed those who are acting for me that they may sell the system anywhere except in New-York. My postscript gives the contractors to understand that they may have the privilege of using my invention if they wish, free of charge, whereas, others using the system will have to pay royalties.

If the contractors should adopt the system, you see, instead of receiving any financial benefit myself, I should be making a gift. To ask if it would benefit me is like asking if taking $100,000 out of my own pocket would benefit me.

So far as granting the bid is concerned, the question as to whether the contractor has accepted my invention or not will not enter into consideration. The patent for the invention was granted to me March 12.

A contractor who received one of the letters from Col. Waring called on one of the city officials yesterday and asked if Col. Waring had the right to make such a contract as he outlined in his letter. The contractor was informed that Col. Waring could not make a contract for disposing of garbage for any length of time without the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and publicly advertising for bids.

Clemency from the President.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President has granted a pardon to W. G. Hera, who served a term in the Ohio Penitentiary for counterfeiting in that State, in order that he may be restored to citizenship. Pardons have been denied Daniel Parker, convicted of robbing the United States mails in Wyoming, and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Detroit House of Correction, and E. L. Larry, ex-cashier of the First National Bank of Starkville, Miss., convicted of violating the National banking laws.

The President has approved the action of the Governor of Alaska in suspending the sentence of Frank Gleason, convicted in that Territory of a misdemeanor, but declines to grant a pardon.

Mr. Constable in His Office.

The new Superintendent of the Building Department, Stevenson Constable, who was on Monday appointed by Mayor Strong to succeed Thomas J. Brady, formally took possession of the office yesterday.

Mr. Vreeland, the Deputy Superintendent, gave Mr. Constable a list of over 300 plans for new buildings and alterations, which are now at the department awaiting approval. This list was prepared at Mr. Constable's request, so as to find out what needed his attention first.

West End Medical Society.

The West End Medical Society of the City of New-York filed its certificate of incorporation yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. It is organized for the advancement of physicians living on the west side of the city. Its Trustees are Drs. Edward J. Ware, Douglass H. Stew

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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London, Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agents for Germany and Austria.

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COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Sapho. Matinee, 2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill. Matinee, 2:00.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The New Boy.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES, 6 East 23d St—Day and Evening—Exhibition of Caricatures and Symphonies.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO—Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—3:00—Ragan Lecture—Yosemite-Yellowstone.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—11 A. M.—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Switzerland. 8:15—Nancy & Co. Matinee, 2:00.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony. Matinee, 2:00.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams. Matinee.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Flams. Matinee.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinee.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Derby Winner. Matinee, 2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Prince Karl.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Charley's Cousin.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling. 9:15—Cissy Fitzgerald.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Niobe.
JAEGER'S HALL, Madison Av-59th St—2:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Five Points Mission Bazaar.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—An Ideal Husband.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Gossip. Matinee.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
333 FOURTH AV.—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	32	38	3:30 P. M.	35	45
6 A. M.	30	30	6 P. M.	32	40
9 A. M.	30	42	9 P. M.	28	35
12 M.	33	47	12 P. M.	26	30

Average temperature yesterday.....39½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 30¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....40¼
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Light Snow, followed by Fair Weather, Warmer at night.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1895

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE ISSUE AT TO-NIGHT'S MEETING.

There is no doubt of the general and intense popular interest in the mass meeting to be held at the Cooper Union to-night. The misfortune is that there is no more spacious place available for it in order that the people might be more fully represented in the actual attendance. The hall will undoubtedly be crowded to its utmost capacity, but the audience will be merely representative of the vastly greater number who will await with eager interest the utterance through the morning press of the voice of this community.

This will not be a political meeting, but, as party differences cannot be wholly ignored, it is well that those who are to take the most prominent part should be of the same "political faith" as the majority in the Legislature, because it will be more convincing to the Republicans of that body. It should be made so clear that no partisan wayfarer can err therein that the voting population of this city are taking more interest in a reform of their local government than in any question of party politics whatever, and that until they have accomplished the object upon which they are now intent they will subordinate support of party to the attainment of that object.

The main issue before them is the right of self-government in matters that concern their own well-being, and the emphasis of the meeting should be put upon that. There is no doubt that the measures framed by the representatives of the people of this city touching the Police Department, the administration of criminal justice, and the reform of the school system are in the interest of better government and in accordance with the principle of home rule, or that the bills which politicians from other parts of the State are trying to force upon us are intended to prostitute the resources and public service of this city to partisan ends. But the mass of the people do not study the details of proposed legislation. They know, however, that the men they have chosen to regenerate the Municipal Government are engaged in a struggle to carry out the policy demanded by them, and that the forces against which they are arrayed are striving to defeat that policy. It is a contest of the people of the city and their chosen representatives against an outside force directed by a non-resident party "boss," and in such a contest the people are united, regardless of political preferences.

This is an issue of interest and importance to the people of the whole State and not to this city alone, and the appeal should be to the people of the State. There is no need of new appeals to the people of this city from the Committee of Seventy, the Chamber of Commerce, or any other source. The people of this city are with these representatives of their interests already, and the appeal is now from them to the constituents of the men who make up the majority of the Legislature.

Self-government is no more sacred to the people of New-York than to the people of Brooklyn or Buffalo or Rochester or any other city in the State, but it is just now more seriously jeopardized here than elsewhere. It is no more sacred or important to any city than to rural communities, but it is more subject to outrage in cities because of the chance they afford for plunder, and that makes the effects of the outrage more disastrous. It is the cause of "home rule" that is at stake, and the struggle for its rights and its safety in which this city is now engaged may be brought upon any community at any time if the fundamental principle of self-government is overridden. This is a contest of the people against the arrogant dictation of the "boss," and it is a question whether legislators are to heed the voice of the people or obey the command of the "boss." The people of New-York City should leave no room for mistake as to where they stand on this issue or as to what they will do to any party that persists in standing against them.

GOV. MORTON'S POSITION.

Gov. Morton's special message to the Legislature regarding measures affecting this city leaves nothing to be desired so far as the Police Magistrates bill is concerned. In regard to that he is clear and explicit. It is a "necessary step," he says, "toward municipal reform," and he does not hesitate to favor its prompt passage. But nobody has ventured to oppose this bill openly. It was introduced in the Senate on the 14th of January, and has been "hung up" in the Judiciary Committee ever since, as part of the tactics of obstruction through which it was hoped to extort concessions in regard to other measures of reform.

On these other measures the Governor was not so explicit as was to be desired. In speaking of the importance of reorganizing the police force of this city he merely says an "undisputed thing" in a "solemn way," and when he urges the passage of "a measure that will place in proper hands the power to reorganize and regenerate the Police Department of the metropolis" he leaves the whole question of how that should be done open to just as much dispute as before. The effect of such an uncertain utterance is seen in the assurance of Charles Stewart Smith that it decides the battle for reform, and the claim of Senator Lexow that it is an "emphatic indorsement" of his "attitude touching New-York City."

We see no reason why Gov. Morton should not make his position clearly understood at this critical time. Not only does the police force need reorganizing and regenerating, but the administration of the Police Department needs reforming. The Governor knows all about the pending measures relating to these matters. We will recall once more what he said in his regular message at the opening of the session: "The Legislature no doubt recognizes that one of its most solemn and imperative duties will be to cooperate with the representatives of reform sentiment and action in New-York City and conform its legislative acts to the desires of the people at the earliest possible day." It would do no harm for him to remind members of the Senate and Assembly that this expressed his view of their duty then and that he takes the same view now, and to declare that the bills favored by the "representatives of reform sentiment and action in New-York City" are the ones that must be passed in order to meet his approval.

TO PROTECT PUBLIC MORALS.

In March, 1891, a bill was introduced in the Minnesota Legislature with the intent to prohibit the exhibition of women's legs on the public stage. Much was made of this "anti-tights bill" in the press dispatches, and it was, first and last, the cause of much presumably innocent merriment. New-Yorkers thought it the funniest thing of the year. Habitual theatregoers, who know well that the immoral influences possible to the dramatic stage are not confined to the purely pictorial part of the show, and that the abolition of tights would abolish from the theatre portrayals of such exalted types of pure womanhood as Rosalind, Viola, and Imogen, as well as the ballet, which, under the proper conditions, is a graceful and surely not a degrading form of stage exhibition, and the fairies of the Christmas spectacles, viewed the measure scornfully as the outcome of the misplaced zeal and ignorance of rural legislators. The existing laws of all States were thought sufficient to prevent indecent public exhibitions if properly administered.

Yet only four years after the quickly-forgotten Minnesota bill was treated jestingly the Legislature of New-York State is confronted by a similar bill, presented to it in all seriousness. The measure introduced at Albany yesterday by Senator Mullins will not be treated jestingly. It will certainly have earnest consideration in both branches of the Legislature. In its present form the bill needs amendment, for a few of its provisions are too sweeping. The first half of the first section, if the bill was passed and became a law, would have the effect of the Minnesota measure and banish Imogen and her sisters from public view. But we can better spare them for a time than suffer further contamination from the effect of filthy stage exhibitions and licentious publications. Something must be done quickly to check the unprincipled speculators who are employed first in creating the appetite for indecency and next in pandering to it. And if Senator Mullins's bill cannot safely be amended it would be better to make it a law as it is.

The unblushing effrontery of some showmen and publishers has brought matters to such a pass that the most stringent measures are actually needed to protect public morals. In the darkest days of New-York City, the period of the dance halls, cellar dives, and "anatomical museums" after the war, or the period of flamboyant frivolity represented on the stage by the Lydia Thompson burlesque actors, the French opera bouffe singers, and the exposed women of "The Black Crook" in the late sixties, there was nothing to compare with the audacious indecency of some of the stage exhibitions of the present hour. There were intervening periods when the vice which always thrives in large cities has been displayed with bold effrontery, but the force of public opinion and the activity of the police were then sufficient to check the nuisances.

The present deplorable period began, to be precise and historical, in September, 1892, with the importation of four of the women who earn their living by dancing, as they call it, in the dives of Paris. These persons appeared in a quadrille in a revival of "The Black Crook" at the Academy, which was then the vulgarest exhibition of female depravity ever offered to a crowd of law-abiding and presumably self-respecting spectators in New-York. That seems now, after the "living pictures," an innocent phrase that has been made the equivalent of flagrant exposure and the posing of lawless women who substitute for silk tights as wearing apparel a coat of vaseline sprinkled with bronze powder, a shadowy dream of juvenile indecency. The so-called variety stage has gone from bad to worse in thirty months. And with the conscienceless theatrical speculators, the greedy and cynical publishers have bravely kept pace. The street book stalls and some of the shop windows display prints that would not have been tolerated by the public a short time ago. Publications seem to thrive the sole object of which is to print suggestive pictures of nude women.

The perpetrators of these indecencies are callous and undisturbed by remonstrances of the respectable press, which they view complacently as so much valuable free advertising. One of them, who permits his name to be associated with those assumed by the vaseline and bronze powder woman, declares that he felt a little doubtful at first about these "bronze statues," but now feels that he is "on the right track." He blandly admits that he deals in "the garbage of sensationalism" and deplores the low state of the public taste, which he thinks must speedily improve, as it could not be much worse than it is now. His business, however, and that of all his fellows is "to give the public what it wants."

Senator Mullins's bill aims to suppress those persons who, having created or helped to create a public demand for filth, proceed to profit by it. It provides for the punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both, of the woman who exposes her person in public places, the showman who employs her, the person who displays pictorial advertisements of her performances, and the makers and sellers of newspapers, pamphlets, and books containing foul pictures. This bill is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

Existing laws have not served to check the growth of public indecency, and no sane person can doubt that the protection of the morals of the young is now a matter of grave importance. Signs of degeneracy and decay are visible on every hand. The scoffer and the sensualist command the public ear and eye. A crazy young draughtsman who declares that "the harlot is the type of modern life" is one of the heroes of the hour. Good citizenship under such conditions is hard to develop. It is sad to be obliged to call for a new law to prevent gross immorality in a supposedly enlightened community. The law cannot undo what has been done. But continued heedlessness may result in frightful moral decay.

NINE THOUSAND TO ONE.

The Lexow Police bills can be passed in the Senate if the Platt Republicans can muster 17 votes in support of them. Mayor Strong had 154,000 votes.

His supporters are against the Lexow bills. The contest is between 154,000 adult male citizens, represented by a Mayor and a mass meeting, and 17 Senators. That is about 9,000 voters against each Senator.

If each group of 9,000 voters could physically surround and seize its Senator we should have no doubt of the result. But a command, if properly uttered, will be just as effective as a laying on of multitudinous hands. The Mayor and the mass meeting will be obeyed if they are at one about it.

If the Mayor will support his supporters the Lexow bills will be put aside and the bills of the Committee of Ten will be promptly passed.

BRYANT PARK THE PLACE.

Hardly a dissenting voice is raised against the selection of Bryant Park as the best possible and nearly perfect site for the great library that is soon to be New-York's glory and ornament. The arguments in its favor are numerous, weighty, and definite; those against it are few and vague.

Not unnaturally, the Lenox Library Trustees regret an abandonment of the magnificent building now under their control and which they have so well managed, and not unnaturally they show an inclination to dwell on certain restrictions that at present limit the uses of their land. It would appear, however, that these restrictions can be removed without much difficulty, and that then the whole property may be disposed of as shall seem most judicious to the new board. That body will undoubtedly be made up of men wisely considerate, and they can be safely trusted to guard all existing interests so far as may prove compatible with those incomparably higher. The Astor Library Trustees, who, from the greater age of their library, might be expected to object still more strenuously to complete incorporation in the new institution, have carefully refrained from complicating the situation by any insistence on their preferences or by even formulating them.

Meanwhile the trend of general opinion is obviously and decidedly toward Bryant Park. In not a single feature is it inferior to any other available site, and its advantages over them all are manifest. While not in the geographical centre of the city, it is easily and cheaply accessible from every direction; the removal of the old reservoir that for long years has made the whole neighborhood gloomy will in itself so raise the value of surrounding property that the city's material interests will be directly served; the total area of park space will be increased rather than diminished by the library's erection there, and the regard for public convenience and opinion which the selection of this site will show cannot fail to win instant favor and support for an undertaking that promises sooner or later to absorb a very large amount of the city's money.

Bryant Park is the place for the Astor-Lenox-Tilden Library.

THE WHEAT OF ARGENTINA.

We recently published summaries of detailed statements of the actual cost of producing wheat in Argentina and of carrying it to a seaport. These statements were prepared by three wheat growers, and the cost of production and carriage were 35, 37, and 40½ cents a bushel respectively. The estimates were made, however, upon the basis of an average yield of only 13 bushels per acre, which appears to be much lower than the actual yield last year. Our Minister at Buenos Ayres has reported that the growers received an average of 37 cents for the crop of last year, and it is known that this was by no means a discouraging return for their labor.

As the output of wheat in Argentina was increased from 32,000,000 bushels in 1891 to 80,000,000 in 1894—there having been an increase of 7,000,000 bushels in Uruguay and Chile in the same period—all trustworthy information as to the cost of production and possibilities of further increase should be interesting to wheat growers in this country.

In a report recently prepared for the British Foreign Office the Vice Consul of the United Kingdom in Argentina estimates that only 5 per cent. of the Argentine area suitable for the growth of cereals is now under cultivation. This indicates the great possibilities of expansion. His estimate of the actual average cost of production (carriage to seaport not included) is only 27½ cents a bushel, to which 21½ cents are to be added for the expense of putting the wheat on the market in Europe. These figures are lower than those of any other estimates which we have seen. While the profit, he remarks, is small, it is sufficient to cause the breaking up of pasture lands for cultivation. Commenting upon this report, a London financial journal says: "But for the inevitable action of the economic influences which always adjust prices to the cost of production, the growth in the quantity of wheat and wool exported from the River Plate country in recent years would have long since wiped out the effects of the financial crisis and have made the republic quite solvent. It is hard that the effort to add to the commercial credits of the country in Europe should thus have defeated itself; but there was no help for it. And the worst of it is that wheat and wool producers the whole world over have suffered severely from the endeavors of the Argentine population at large to repair the errors of their rulers in the years of free borrowing and wasteful expenditure."

Undoubtedly the unexpected sale in Europe last year of from 56,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels of Argentine wheat at the low prices which Argentine producers were willing to take or which competition in their own country compelled them to accept, exerted a very marked influence upon the price of wheat the world over. And this depressing influence was intensified with respect to North American wheat by methods and practices in the Argentine wheat trade which operate, as we have explained heretofore, with much force against the price of shipments from our ports.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS.

Just after what seems to be the final decision of the Faculty of Harvard that that university shall play no more intercollegiate football comes the announcement that arrangements are perfected for another intercollegiate sport in the form of a debate with Princeton. This contest, being intellectual in its nature, doubtless enlists the cordial co-operation of the Faculties of both institutions. It may be expected to be acclaimed at some length in the columns of the rural press as a wholesome revolt against the "fleshly school" of undergraduates and an exhilarating instance of what boys go to college for.

No reasonable person can dissent from this on theoretic grounds. It is undoubtedly more to be desired that an undergraduate should be able to discourse convincingly upon the question whether Julius Ceasar or Shakespeare was the greater man, or the question whether molasses will explode, than that he should be a good man to buck the enemy's centre or a master of low tackling. Neither of these latter accomplishments is likely to come in handy in his life work, while the ability to make a good argument will be of great use to him. Undoubtedly the prize debaters ought to receive more honor than the football champions, and parents ought to delight to send their sons, and sons ought to yearn to be sent, to the place where they will learn ingenuous arts which soften their manners instead of taking part in brutal contests that are liable to dislocate their collar bones.

And yet the facts do not seem to bear out this theory. A man professionally engaged in the show business would offer a very handsome sum indeed for such an attraction as the yearly match for the intercollegiate championship at football. He would be sure of getting his money back. On the other hand, he would look with incredulity not unmixed with scorn upon anybody who proposed to him to hire Manhattan Field or even an ordinary hall and manage an intercollegiate prize debate for "half the gate." There will be at the prize debate none of the revolting concomitants of the football game. There will be no coaches, no flags, and the returning partisans of the successful team will not make night hideous. The yelling will be so faint as to be almost decorous. There will be hundreds of attendants, or, more likely, scores, against the thousands of Manhattan Field, and they will behave themselves and look bored. The newspapers, instead of opening columns to the account, will content themselves with the residuary stickful, in spite of the fact that the copy is gratuitous.

This may be all wrong, but it is not inexplicable. The truth is that the undergraduate is more interesting as a football player than as a debater, simply because he can play football better than he can debate. He plays football better than he will play it ten or twenty years after his graduation, and he does not make speeches or write essays nearly so well. The prize poem, even of men who afterward come to write poetry, is well known to benumb the intellects of those who read it, and no "graduating oration" has ever taken a place in literature. Wherefore the public will pursue with eagerness the undergraduate when he plays football and vents his superfluous physical energy, and it will abstain from attending upon his intellectual manifestations, seeing that he has no superfluous intellectual energy to vent. We observe, however, with some pain, that the students of the classical schools at Athens propose to revive the Olympic games. The auspices do not seem to be propitious. We further remark that the programme includes not merely the pentathlon, but bicycling and lawn tennis. These are suitable relaxations for the holder of a traveling scholarship, who is presumably an anaemic person with tinted spectacles and no calves to his legs. It does him good to indulge in them when he is worn with study, and it may even be allowed him to recreate his energies with Indian clubs and bottle pool. But he does not present an attractive spectacle when he is pursuing them competitively in public. He had better confine himself to disquisitions upon "The Origin of the Ionic Order" or "Modifications of the Triglyph," and if he really must have an Olympic revival send to Cambridge and New-Haven and Princeton and import the American undergraduate to do it for him. There are our young barbarians all at play, and much more popularly attractive at it than when they are engaged in a public exposure of their intellects.

LI HUNG CHANG AND JAPAN.

It is very fortunate that the Japanese fanatic who assaulted Li Hung Chang did not succeed in killing him. The assault is in itself sufficiently calamitous for Japan. If an envoy under the national protection had been done to death by one of her people, the prestige which Japan has gained by the war would have received a shock as severe as that inflicted upon it by the massacre at Port Arthur.

Moreover, the loss of the statesman assailed would have been severe for Japan and for humanity at large. Li Hung Chang is commonly considered to be the most civilized public man in China. It is true that the personal preference for civilization of a single Chinaman, no matter how highly placed, cannot avail much in domestic affairs against the inert barbarism of some hundreds of millions. But in such a negotiation as that for peace between China and Japan it may avail much. The mere announcement of his name as the negotiator, after the dismissal of the previous envoys by the Japanese Premier, with a lecture for their trifling with Japan by coming without credentials, was of much value to China. It was a kind of guarantee that she had been convinced that it was time to "stop fooling" and go to making peace in earnest. It is not likely that any other Chinaman could either state or argue the Chinese case so well or secure so good terms for the defeated nation. As it is desirable for all mankind, including Japan herself, that Japan shall not make an excessive use of her victory, it is very fortunate that the assault is not likely to have any more serious effect than a slight delay.

The bottle of champagne with which Miss Griscom didn't christen the St. Paul should be presented to the city of Minneapolis. It is not difficult to imagine the tender gratitude with which such a memento would be accepted by the citizens of that town. The sympathetic woe they invariably feel over any mishap with which the name of St. Paul can be linked has received frequent illustration in the past, and so commendable is this trait that the present opportunity for its display should not be neglected.

That young William K. Carlisle, with the assistance of his father, the Secretary of the Treasury, should have violated the law by leaving the steamer Paris before the Quarantine officials had completed their inspection of her passengers is one of those irritating trifles upon which it is difficult to comment, except in terms that at first sight may seem to be more harsh than the circumstances justify. That no direct harm resulted, or was likely to result, from the illegal act in question is quite true, but not less true is it that laws are made to be observed, and that one man has no more right to ignore them than another. Strict compliance with quarantine regulations is absolutely necessary to public safety. Much annoyance and delay, doubtless, is occasioned by them, and not in one case out of a thousand are these inspections of practical value. In the thousandth case, however, full proof is shown of the whole system's propriety and wisdom.

MUSICIANS FROM AMHERST COLLEGE

Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs Open Their Spring Tour.

The Amherst College Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs opened their annual Spring tour in the Berkeley Lyceum last night before a large audience.

About three dozen cheerful-looking young men in evening dress provided some excellent music, not omitting such old familiar tunes as "The Pope, He Leads a Jolly Life," and "Mary Had a Little Lamb," but these young men had a lot of new songs that they rendered capitally. The banjo and mandolin selections were especially good.

Among the soloists were A. Mossman, C. T. Porter, and J. H. Loud. The Glee Club was led by H. D. French, the Mandolin and Banjo Clubs by R. B. Metcalf.

The patronesses of the concert were Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Mrs. Collin Armstrong, Mrs. Frank L. Babbott, Mrs. Herbert L. Bridgman, Mrs. William Reynolds Brown, Mrs. Jefferson Clark, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. William W. Goodrich, Mrs. William B. Howland, Mrs. D. Willis James, Mrs. William Travers Jerome, Mrs. Abbott E. Kittredge, Mrs. Rufus P. Lincoln, Mrs. Benjamin L. Ludington, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. George A. Plimpton, Mrs. Frederick B. Pratt, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, Mrs. Mason W. Tyler, Mrs. John H. Washburn, Mrs. William Ives Washburn, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitridge, and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD LEADS

Her "Marcella" the Favorite of the Librarians of the Country.

ALBANY, March 26.—In February last Secretary W. R. Eastman of the New-York Library Association sent a list of 237 of the leading books of 1894 to the librarians of New-York and other States, to obtain from them an expression of opinion respecting the best twenty-five books of 1894 to be added to a village library. There were 160 of the lists returned, from which the following choice is indicated:

	Votes.
Mrs. Humphrey Ward, "Marcella"	97
Benjamin Kidd, "Social Evolution"	88
Hall Caine, "Manxman"	82
John Fiske, "History of the United States"	81
Henry Drummond, "Ascent of Man"	78
Rudyard Kipling, "Jungle Book"	74
George Du Maurier, "Trilby"	72
E. S. Brooks, "Century Book for Young Americans"	63
Edward Cary, "George William Curtis"	63
Century, "Cyclopedia of Names"	59
J. N. Larned, "History for Ready Reference"	58
M. E. Wilkins, "Pembroke"	58
Anthony Hope, "Prisoner of Zenda"	57
W. E. Griffis, "Brave Little Hodland"	52
S. T. Pickard, "Life and Letters of John G. Whittier"	52
R. D. Blackmore, "Perlycross"	49
A. C. Doyle, "Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes"	49
C. C. Abbott, "Birds About Us"	48
John Burroughs, "Riverby"	43
Noah Brooks, "Abraham Lincoln"	42
S. J. Weyman, "Under the Red Robe"	42
David Murray, "Story of Japan"	41
F. M. Crawford, "Katherine Lauderdale"	40
C. D. Warner, "Golden House"	40
S. R. Crockett, "The Stickit Minister"	39
G. W. Curtis, "Literary and Social Essays"	39

STAVENHAGEN AND GERARDY AGAIN

The Pianist and Violoncellist Appear at the Garden Concert Hall.

Mr. Bernhard Stavenhagen, pianist, and pupil of Liszt, and Master Jean Gerardy, violoncellist, have been "on the road." While off in that mysterious country, from whose bourne so many travelers fail to return, except on foot, Master Gerardy has achieved sufficient physical maturity to don trousers which extend to his ankles. The change is a good one. Instead of looking like a young man only half disguised, Gerardy now looks like a small boy trying to be a man. It may be added, for the information of those who have high opinions of the influence of matter on mind, that the increase of clothing has in no way affected the boy's beautiful art. He still plays with the big tone, the remarkable intelligence, the spirit, and the abandon of a mature artist. He continues to excite astonishment by the largeness of his style and the depth of his feeling. It is a pleasure to think that, though these do not grow greater as he reaches manhood, he will still be accounted an artist of high rank; for his playing now is quite worthy of an adult virtuoso. His reading of movements from Eckert's 'cello concerto last night was admirable, and the technical skill and musical force of his playing of the cadenza aroused the audience to enthusiasm.

Mr. Stavenhagen was not in his best form last night. His memory failed him for a time in the Liszt B flat minor sonata, and he did some clever improvising. His performance of Brahms's intermezzo in E flat, however, was especially charming in its sentiment and delicacy of color. On Thursday afternoon the two players will appear positively for the last time.

Mr. Plunket Greene's Recitals.

The voice of Mr. Plunket Greene continues to be heard in the land. It seems as if his repertoire of songs were inexhaustible, and even if one does not enjoy singing it is something of an experience to see a tall, slender young man lean against a piano while he pours out lyrics in Italian, French, German, English, and even Greek from a memory that never falters. Mr. Greene's fourth recital was given last night in the Chamber Music room at Music Hall, and, as usual, he had a large and approving audience. His programme was made up of the following numbers: Dr. Greene's "Good Advice," Leveridge's "Drinking Song," two old Minnelieder—"All Mein Sedanken" and "Das Maidlein," Brahms's "Komm' bald" and "Erinnerung," Bungert's "All Meine Herzgedanken," Hollander's "Winternacht," a Greek song—"Helena Mon," two Breton songs, "Sweet Innisfallen," "Cruiskeen Lawn," "The Meeting of the Waters," and "Ould Doctor Mack," by Villiers Stanford, and Fuller-Maitland's "Biddy Aroo."

"Lohengrin" in German Once More.

Whether it was wise for Mr. Damrosch to announce three extra performances of German opera at popular prices is something which he will have to decide for himself at the end of the week. The house last night was not particularly encouraging. The opera was "Lohengrin," which has been one of the strongest attractions of both the Italian and German seasons. The cast was the same as heretofore under Mr. Damrosch's direction. Herr Rothmühl was the Lohengrin, Herr Schwarz Telramund, Herr Oberhauser the Herald, Herr Behrens the King, Fräulein Gadski Elsa, and Fräulein Brema Ortrud. Some of the singers showed signs of weariness, Herr Schwarz appearing to have the greatest difficulty with his tones. Fräulein Gadski sang agreeably, and Fräulein Brema with much vigor. The chorus did its work in a ragged manner, but the orchestra, on the whole, played well. To-morrow night "Die Walküre" will be given.

ART NOTES.

—A circular from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts announces the sixty-fifth annual exhibition, 1895-6, and, through the public spirit of William L. Elkins, a prize of $5,000 will be offered for the best work by an American painter. The prize is to be given either in one sum, or, in the option of the jury, in two sums of $3,000 and $2,000, for the best two pictures. Every picture in competition is to be specifically by the artist for this prize and not to have been exhibited previous to the year 1895. The value of each picture is to be distinctly stated upon the memorandum of entry, and the founder of the prize is to have for twenty days after the jury shall have made its decision the right of purchasing any picture or pictures submitted at the price named upon the memorandum of entry. The jury of award is to be named by the Academy of Fine Arts and is to consist of seven persons, four of whom shall be artists.

—The fourth number of the new English monthly, Modern Art and Literature, is full of handsome illustrations, and has for its frontispiece a reproduction in color of Kneisel's picture, 'Her Valentine," a sweet-faced girl reclining on a divan, in deep thought. It is effective in its color printing and has the charm of incident. There is a drawing, "Engaged," and some illustrations to an article, "London Life," in three or four tones, that are quite effective. Marcus Stone, his studio and his works, form the subject for an important paper, accompanied by a portrait and a black and white of his popular picture, "In Love." A double page is given to the reproduction of Claus Meyer's "The Hazard of the Die," the quaint German interior, with peasants throwing dice. The title page is most effective and the publication is sumptuously gotten up.

—The statue to Mrs. Emma Willard, to be erected by the Emma Willard Association of Troy, will be unveiled May 16. It will stand on the grounds of the Troy Female Seminary, facing Second Street. An address will be delivered by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New-York. Mrs. Willard's composition, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," will be sung during the ceremonies.

—The second exhibition of the work of the pupils of the Beaux Arts Society is now being held at the rooms of the New-York Sketch Club, 1,473 Broadway. The public is admitted free day and evening.

Letters of Gen. G. S. Silliman.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

The letters from Gen. Gold Selleck Silliman of the Connecticut militia, serving with the Continental Army under Gen. Washington, addressed at Yonkers, in October, 1776, to his wife, at Fairfield, Conn., which appeared in yesterday's New York Times, have, so far as is known, never before been published. At least, none of the local histories of the City of Yonkers or of the county of Westchester make any mention of them.

They have a special interest, as throwing new light on the movements of troops within this territory, and giving a realistic picture of those exciting times. The General was the grandfather of the late Prof. Benjamin Silliman, and the great-grandfather of Benjamin Silliman, architect, from whom the copies of these letters were obtained by Frederic Shonnard, the editor of "The New History of Westchester County."

Gen. Silliman enjoyed the

KAISER PAYS HIS HOMAGE

A Graceful Tribute Which Moved Prince Bismarck to Tears.

PRESENTING A SWORD AS A SYMBOL

The Reichstag Is to be Dissolved and Count Von Waldersee Will Soon Replace Hohenlohe as Chancellor.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, March 26.—The sky this morning was overcast, and the temperature was several degrees lower than it was yesterday. Hundreds of police in plain clothes and a squadron of hussars were detailed as field gendarmes in view of the visit of Emperor William.

These guards surrounded the castle and commanded all the approaches to the place, giving it the appearance of being in a state of siege. Triumphal arches and festoons of flags and bunting literally covered Friedrichsruh and Aumuehle. The official programme contemplated the Kaiser's leaving the train at Aumuehle and heading the troops, which would wait his arrival there.

The troops, with the Emperor and the Crown Prince and military household, would then march to the castle. Upon their arrival there the troops were to be formed in parade in a small field called the Park Koppel, which adjoins the castle.

The Emperor and the Crown Prince started from Berlin for Friedrichsruh at 8:20 o'clock this morning.

The Emperor alighted from his special train at Aumuehle, according to programme, and, accompanied by his staff, rode to the Schwarzenbeck crossroads, where he met a squadron of the Halberstadt Bismarck Cuirassiers and the other troops. Placing himself at the head of the troops, the Emperor led the way to Friedrichsruh, where he was met by Prince Bismarck. The ex-Chancellor drove in an open carriage to the ground where the troops were stationed. He wore the helmet and uniform of the Halberstadt Cuirassiers.

The Emperor led the troops to the front of the Friedrichsruhe manor house, along the roadway leading to the forest house. The troops consisted of the Halberstadt Cuirassier Squadron, the Magdeburg Company, the Hansa Infantry, with the regimental band and colors; a squadron of Hussars, the Wandsbeck Battery, and the Holstein Artillery. No honors were paid to the Emperor, but only to Prince Bismarck.

When the Emperor, at the head of the troops, arrived at the Castle, the soldiers formed a half moon in the open field. The rain fell heavily, but the Kaiser sat upon his horse, and Prince Bismarck stood by the side of his carriage, within the curve of the military crescent. The Emperor saluted Prince Bismarck, and addresed him as follows:

Your Serene Highness: Our entire Fatherland is preparing to celebrate your birthday, in which celebration I have the honor to take part to-day at the head of the army, to which your Grace belongs. The troops here assembled are a symbol of the entire army. Each field sign is represented, and I recognize that behind these troops is the militia, comprising all the German people united. This is the field sign of the Elector of Brandenburg's field of successes.

I could not find a better present for you than a sword, a symbol of the instrument which you helped my grandfather to forge, sharpen, and wield. It is the symbol of the historic time of blood and iron. It is that means which never fails in the hands of Kings and Princes, also against home foes, and, as has been tested, against foreign enemies. In memory of that memorable time you will recognize the arms of Alsace-Lorraine, which form the end of a chapter of history of twenty-five years. With the remembrance I call upon the soldiers to present arms. Prince Bismarck. Hurrah!

As the troops presented arms, the band played, the soldiers shouted, and Prince Bismarck was moved to tears. Recovering his composure, the ex-Chancellor said: "Will your Majesty permit me to lay at your feet my most humble thanks. My military position will not permit me to express my feelings." He then kissed the Kaiser's hand, and his Majesty urged him to mount his carriage. This Prince Bismarck did only when the Crown Prince had first entered the vehicle and taken a seat to the right. Then the ex-Chancellor, escorted by the Emperor, drove in front of the troops, and, after the rounds had been made, the troops filed past Prince Bismarck, the Emperor personally leading Bismarck's Cuirassiers.

Court Master Count Eulenburg brought Prince Bismarck's daughter, Countess von Rantzau, and her sons, and led them across the field to stand at the side of the Prince. After the review, the cuirassiers, with the Emperor in command, mounted guard at the castle. The Emperor ordered double sentinels at each door, and presented all the members of his suite to the ex-Chancellor. Smiles rose to Prince Bismarck's face when Dr. von Lucanus, the chief of the Emperor's personal staff, was presented. Afterward, Prince Bismarck begged permission to present the members of his household, Count Herbert and William Bismarck and Count and Countess von Rantzau, to the Emperor. The Kaiser, who had dismounted, seized Herbert Bismarck's hand and asked: "Wie gehts dir?" Luncheon was served shortly afterward, and when the Emperor proposed Prince Bismarck's health, the artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns. During the luncheon, two bands played at the dining-room windows. The Emperor left for Berlin by a special train at 3 o'clock. The weather improved before his departure.

In proposing Prince Bismarck's health at the luncheon Emperor William said:

The eightieth birthday of your serene Highness coincides with the twenty-fifth year of the German Empire. The congratulations of the army, rendered sacred to the memory of the mighty struggle, I was able to offer you before the troops. It is not to the great statesman, but to the officer, that my fervent wishes go out to-day. Three mottoes appear to me to be especially appropriate to this day:

First, the confirmation verse, "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as to the Lord and not unto men." This betokens the immovable trust in God by which your Highness accomplished your mighty task, and which, moreover, the army has never denied.

The second motto is the word, "Nevertheless." This was the expression of the brave Count Mansfeld when, boldly, with sword in his mailed hand, he confronted an overwhelming number of foes. Your Highness often proved the truth of this motto, especially in that time of weighty resolutions for my grandfather, when you proudly pointed to his officers and reminded him of his porte-épée.

The third motto is "Spectemur agendo." ("Let us be judged by our actions,") which my English dragoon regiment wrote proudly on their standard, when, after riding down the enemy's square, they captured their colors.

This motto can serve as an answer to everything that your Highness's enemies may say or do. But we who joyfully and admiringly celebrate your Highness's birthday as a comrade and colleague, with heartfelt thanks to God, Who permitted you to complete the splendid work under the glorious old Kaiser, one and all join in the cry which all Germans, from the snow-clad Alps to the dykes of the Baltic, where the breakers thunder and roar, will shout with glowing hearts, Bismarck, Duke of Lauenburg, Lebe Hoch, Hurrah!

Prince Bismarck receives the Grand Duke of Baden and Prince Hohenlohe separately on March 27.

The Emperor has appointed Dr. Schweninger, Bismarck's physician, Privy Medical Councilor, and has conferred the Order of the Prussian Crown of the fourth class upon Dr. Chrysander, the Prince's private secretary.

BERLIN, March 26.—It is learned that the Kaiser, during the luncheon at Friedrichsruh to-day, referred to the political situation. He said that he was firmly determined to dissolve the Reichstag, and that Count von Waldersee would become Chancellor shortly. His Majesty has ordered Count von Waldersee to confer with Prince Bismarck regarding the line of policy to be followed.

Count Waldersee, whom Bismarck has favored, was a distinguished soldier of the Franco-German war. His wife is an American, Mary Lee, the daughter of David Lee, who was a banker in New-York in 1810. She was created a Princess von Noer by the Austrian Emperor in 1864, on the occasion of her first marriage with Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, whose great wealth came to her when she became a widow at twenty-five years of age. She is a grand aunt of the German Empress, and the most influential woman at the Court. She was born in 1840.

ACCIDENTS TO VESSELS AT SEA.

Steamer Belfast Is a Total Wreck but the Crew Was Rescued.

BELFAST, March 26.—The steamer Belfast, from Darien for this port, which went ashore on Jona Island, is a total wreck. The remainder of her crew have landed at Colonsay.

LONDON, March 26.—A dispatch from Alicanta says the Russian bark Saari, Capt. Soderlund, from Pensacola, Feb. 5, which arrived at Alicanta March 21, reports that on Feb. 21, in latitude 36 north, longitude 54 west, she sighted an American ship which had lost her masts and was in a critical condition. The disabled ship signaled for assistance, and Capt. Soderlund ordered that a boat be lowered and assistance rendered the stranger. An attempt was made to carry out the order, but the heavy sea running capsized the boat, and two men were drowned. The heavy weather prevailing made any further attempt at rescue impossible.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS WILL RESIGN

Official Report that the Cuban Rebellion Is in Santiago Only.

MADRID, March 26.—Gen. Martinez Campos has decided to resign his office of Captain General of Madrid, regarding his mission as having ended with the pacification of the riotous officers. The Government is opposed to the bill that Gen. Martinez Campos intends presenting to the Senate. It provides for the trial by courts-martial of journalists who shall attack the army in their newspapers.

An official telegram from Cuba says the revolt in that island is confined to the Province of Santiago, and that most of the insurgents are without weapons.

HAVANA, March 26.—The Spanish steamer Leon XIII. has arrived here with 1,800 troops on board.

SUSTAINING AN AMERICAN LAW.

Italian Judgment Against Steamships Taking Forbidden Emigrants.

ROME, March 26.—The Italian Emigration Commission has adjudged that the steamship agents shall indemnify two Italian emigrants who were refused permission to land at New-York, and were sent back to this country by the authorities, for the loss sustained by them.

The decision of the commission states that the agents were guilty of a breach of the law in permitting the embarkation of the emigrants.

The judgment has been communicated to the authorities at Washington, who replied with a message of thanks to the Italian officials for their co-operation in enforcing the American law.

GREAT BAZAAR FOR SAILORS.

Patronage of the Duchess of Fife and Donations from Sovereigns.

LONDON, March 26.—The Duchess of Fife formally opened a bazaar this morning, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. United States Ambassador Bayard, the Lord Mayor of London, and a large number of other persons of prominence, including most of the foreign diplomats, were present.

Among the donations to the bazaar were a collection of photographs from Mrs. Grover Cleveland, a rug from the Queen of Sweden, and several valuable articles from the Khedive of Egypt. Mrs. Bayard presided over the United States stall. Among the articles exposed for sale was a copy of Bayard Taylor's "Song of the Camp."

AMERICAN TOURISTS ABROAD.

La Touraine at Tunis and Fuerst Bismarck Returning from Genoa.

TUNIS, March 26.—The French Line steamer La Touraine, Capt. Santelli, with a large list of American excursionists, arrived here yesterday, one day behind schedule time, and expects to depart to-morrow for Algiers.

GENOA, March 26.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Fuerst Bismarck, Capt. Albers, sailed for New-York at 10 A. M. to-day.

Much Gold Is Coming to America.

LONDON, March 26.—The Daily News will say in the morning that a large shipment of gold to America is likely to be made to-morrow. The withdrawal of cash from the market to-day is believed to be connected with such shipment.

French Invasion of British Niger.

LONDON, March 26.—Advices from Akassa, Morocco, are that two large French expeditions have entered the British Niger territory. This action of the French is a breach of the Anglo-French treaty of 1890.

Aosta's Wedding at Stowe House.

LONDON, March 26.—The members of the Orleans family insist that the marriage of Princess Hélène to the Duke of Aosta shall take place at Stowe House, near London, the home of the Duc d'Orléans.

Hippolyte Defeats Rebels in Haiti.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 26.—It is reported that a fight has occurred between Hipolyte's army and a strong band of rebels in the North of Haiti. The rebels are said to have been beaten.

Bishop of Down and Connor Dead.

BELFAST, March 26.—The Right Rev. Patrick McAlister, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, died here to-day.

Bills Signed by Gov. Werts.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—Gov. Werts signed the following bills to-day:

Permitting the formation of Lloyds Insurance Companies; abolishing the present State Board of Arbitration, and appointing a new one of five members, who are to serve three years and receive each a salary of $1,200 per year; the State Committee's Election bill; the Oleomargarine bill; the bill appropriating $100,000 for the enlargement of the State prison; the act giving the Chosen Freeholders of second-class counties a salary of $300 per year.

William Hart's Pictures.

A very notable collection of oil paintings by the late William Hart, N. A., is now on free exhibition at Ortgie's Fifth Avenue galleries. The paintings are to be sold by auction Thursday and Friday evenings of this week to close his estate. Many important pictures and fine examples of the work of this great artist are in the collection.

"Tennyson on the Puzzle!"

Bust! Bust! Bust!
On thy little brass pins, Pike's Peak!
And it's well that my lips don't utter
The words that they must not speak!

CHINESE VICEROY'S WOUND

A Favorable Report on the Condition of Li Hung Chang.

PROFOUND INDIGNATION PREVAILS

Japanese Troops Landed on the Pescadore Islands and Took Them by Assault Easily from the Rear.

SHIMONOSEKI, March 26.—Li Hung Chang passed a good night. The surgeons attending him have decided not to extract the bullet. The assault upon the envoy is likely to delay the business of the Peace Commission only a few days. Profound indignation prevails throughout Japan at the outrage upon Li Hung Chang, and the vernacular press is unanimous in its expression of the deepest regrets.

LONDON, March 26.—The Tokio correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that Li Hung Chang's condition is progressing favorably. The assassin's bullet penetrated the bone one-third of an inch, but the wound, the surgeons now say, is not serious.

The parleying in regard to an armistice continues. Japan demands Shan-Hai-Kwan and other unoccupied points, and these demands have been yielded.

The Japanese forces succeeded in taking the Pescadore Islands March 24. The troops were landed, and they attacked the forts in the rear, where they were undefended, and carried them by assault.

A Central News dispatch from Hongkong says a plague has appeared among the natives at Kowloon, near Hong-kong.

A Central News dispatch from Shanghai confirms this report, and says that four incurable cases of the disease have been reported.

A dispatch from Tientsin to the Pall Mall Gazette says that China has notified the foreign Consuls of her intention to blockade the Pei Ho River when the Japanese war ships shall appear at its mouth.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Official confirmation of the shooting of Li Hung Chang at Shimonoseki was received at a late hour at the Japanese Legation last night. The dispatch was written by Mr. Mutsu, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is dated Sunday last, and reads as follows:

To-day, about 4 P. M., after the meeting of the plenipotentaries of Japan and China had been closed, Li Hung Chang proceeded to the residence provided for him by the Japanese Government. On the way a fanatic named Koyama, aged about twenty-one, fired a shot at him from a pistol, striking him near the cheek bone. The bullet has not yet been extracted.

Li Hung Chang was immediately taken to his residence and placed under treatment by the surgeons of his suite. The would-be assassin was arrested on the spot. On learning of the untoward event, Count Ito himself immediately called at the Viceroy's residence to inquire as to his condition. At the same time a Japanese surgeon was also sent to his residence. Dr. Sato, the Emperor's physician, will come on from Hiroshima to attend him. The opinion of the surgeons at present is that no danger to the Viceroy's life may be apprehended.

The dispatch closes with a request to the Japanese Minister here to inform the American Government how deeply the Emperor deplores this unhappy event.

Admiral Carpenter cables the Navy Department that the cruiser Charleston returned to Che-Foo March 24, after a visit to Port Arthur, where she went March 20. As no additional information was contained in the message, it is presumed that affairs are quiet at Port Arthur, and that the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li is still frozen, as it was the intention of the Admiral to send a vessel to the relief of the Petrel at Niu-Chwang.

VENEZUELA MUST PAY AN INDEMNITY

Damages Awarded for the Seizure of American Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The United States and Venezuelan Claims Commission made an award to-day in favor of the United States for $141,000, without interest, as indemnity for the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company of New-York, whose steamers, Hero, Sanfernando, and Nutnas, were seized on the Orinoco, in 1871, and $300, with interest from that time, for each of the company's officers at Port Sturges and Maurinus.

The defense of the Venezuelan Government was that the Blues, who seized the steamers, were insurgent enemies beyond its control. It was claimed for the United States that there was no war as recognized by the law of nations at the time in Venezuela; that the Government was warned of the danger, and could have prevented the seizure by due diligence, and that it also failed in its duty by not punishing the wrongdoers.

Mr. Grip, the Swedish Minister, who was President of the commission, joined with Mr. Jeffries, the United States Commissioner, in holding Venezuela liable, but reduced the damages far below the amount which, in Mr. Jeffries's opinion, would have been justified by the evidence.

Mr. Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, will file a dissenting opinion on the question of Venezuela's liability for the acts of the Blues.

This is the case in which Congress passed a joint resolution in 1890 authorizing the President to collect indemnity by force, if necessary, and the trial has been watched with a great deal of interest by all the Spanish-American legations.

MISS SIBYL SANDERSON HAS GONE

Several Things May Have Conspired to Make Her Glad to Go.

Miss Sibyl Sanderson is on her way to Europe. She departed from New-York on the French Line steamship La Gascogne Saturday, but only her most intimate friends were aware of it.

Miss Sanderson did not succeed very well in New-York as an opera singer. This may have been because her voice was not quite satisfactory, or because the operas in which she appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House did not appeal to the tastes of New-York audiences.

It has also been suggested that Miss Sanderson was unfortunate in that a rumor became current immediately after her arrival that she had expressed her intention to marry Don Antonio Terry so soon as he could become divorced from his present wife.

Don Antonio has also sailed for France. He returned recently to New-York from a visit to his Cuban estates.

Miss Sanderson, before going away, expressed her disappointment because of the treatment she had received in America, her native land, and said she intended never to return here. It was said further that Miss Sanderson did not intend to go on the stage for some time.

The Utah Constitutional Convention.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 26.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day the consideration of the Declaration of Rights was concluded. The most important decision was that voting down the proposition to tax church property, which had many advocates. The next important subject to engage the attention of the convention is the educational article, and a bitter fight is expected on the proposition to merge the existing university and Agricultural College.

REMINISCENCES OF JOHN H. CROWE

Somewhere in Them May be Found a Reason Why Lemuel Ely Quigg Is Pleading for Him.

Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg's appeal to Mayor Strong to reappoint John H. Crowe City Marshal revived yesterday numerous reminiscences as to Mr. Crowe's political career. From these reminiscences it appears that there have been times when even a Democrat has been useful to Lemuel Ely.

Mr. Crowe lives in Mr. Quigg's Congressional district. For many years he had been a good all-around Tammany man. Twice did Mayor Hugh J. Grant appoint Mr. Crowe to be City Marshal. When Mr. Gilroy was nominated for Mayor in Tammany Hall Mr. Crowe was there and raised his voice in favor of Mr. Grant for another term. He then became a persona non grata to some Tammany men, but the trouble was so far patched up that Mayor Gilroy reappointed Mr. Crowe.

When Lemuel Ely was a candidate for Congress against Col. William L. Brown, Mr. Crowe's feeling toward Tammany was such that he gave his support to Lemuel.

Mr. Crowe wanted to be an Alderman last Fall. Tammany did not give him the nomination. He went to the German-American Reform Union leaders and tried to secure their support. Failing in this, he went to George Wanmaker, the Republican district leader. He told him he had grown weary of Tammany, and was so good a Republican that he had supported Quigg for Congress.

"But," he said, "I could pull enough votes from Tammany to make it a sure thing if I could get the regular Republican nomination."

So Mr. Wanmaker told him they would arrange it. He was further told, however, that he must make no alliance with the State Democracy.

Mr. Crowe went, that same evening, to Lawrence P. Mingey, the leader of the State Democracy, and tried to make an alliance with him. He remarked that he had just fixed the thing with Mr. Wanmaker, and added something about a bunko game on the Republicans.

Unfortunately for Mr. Crowe, this remark was repeated to Mr. Wanmaker, who proceeded to reverse the decision made earlier in the evening, with the result that Mr. Crowe got nothing.

It may be that Lemuel Ely thought Mr. Crowe had had trouble enough, and his tender heart was touched, or it may have been gratitude, as heartfelt as it was beautiful, that led him to plead for Mr. Crowe, who he still thought was a Democrat.

"Whence and Whither of Man."

Prof. John M. Tyler of Amherst College gave an interesting lecture last night in the Adams Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, at Sixty-ninth Street and Park Avenue. The lecture was the first of a series of eight, which Prof. Tyler will deliver at the seminary on the "Whence and Whither of Man." The object of the course of lectures is to compare biological study of man with Biblical history. The problem and the mode of its solution was discussed last night. The audience was made up mostly of theological students. The next lecture of the series will be given Friday, and the course will end on April 9, when a comparison of all conclusions drawn from the lectures and those drawn from the Bible will be made. The lectures are then to be printed in a book.

Miss Gould Going to California.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Miss Helen M. Gould and her brother, Frank Gould, escorted by Dr. John P. Munn and a party of friends, arrived here last night, and remained until this evening, when they left over the Iron Mountain Railway for California. Miss Gould, while there, hopes to recover from an attack of the grip, from which she has been suffering since shortly after her sister's wedding.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS

The big row in the Republican camp in this city between the Platt men and anti-Platt men is not the only one. There is a minor trouble in the Platt faction which is causing some disturbance and may result in even the more complete retirement of ex-Justice Jacob M. Patterson. It comes from the prominence which is given to Abe Gruber, the little Platt man of the Twenty-third Assembly District. He is attaining something of the prominence which Mr. Patterson once had as chief of staff of the errand boys, that do the Tioga man's bidding. The Patterson men do not like to see so much prominence given to one so young as Abe.

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That prominence has been given to Mr. Grubef, it is said, which comes to one who is authorized by Mr. Platt to make "deals" in local politics. This is a confidential or semi-confidential position on the staff of the "boss," and necessarily the one who holds it is something of a "dead game sport" who "gives out tips," which are regarded as inspired. To him the doors of the express office in lower Broadway always swing inward. He is the official "hat" through which the talking is done when occasion requires talking. He is supposed to know the significance of all the moves on the Platt end of the political checker board.

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The Chairman of the Republican County Committee has at times acted in this capacity. It was in this position, or as Chairman of the Executive Committee, that Mr. Patterson came into prominence. The place lost some of its importance in this particular when William Brookfield became Chairman. The present Chairman, Mr. Lauterbach, does not find the work agreeable. There is no Executive Committee. That is why Mr. Gruber became useful. He likes it.

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Some of the backing necessary to secure this confidential position comes from Mr. Gruber's associates in the County Committee. Some of it came from family backing. Frank H. Platt, a son of the ex-Senator, and a member of the County Committee from the Twenty-third District, is a close friend of Mr. Gruber, and he helps him along.

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This does not please some of the old-timers. They look upon it as a thing which may, unless it be stopped, mean their permanent retirement. So there are murmurings.

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There was almost an outbreak last week, the day before the meeting of the County Committee. Many of the old leaders met in John Reisenweber's place, in Fifty-eighth Street, to discuss the situation in view of a possible outbreak of trouble in the committee meeting. Mr. Gruber was ready with a resolution condemning Mayor Strong for his policy of appointing men to office who were not Republicans. Two or three of the old leaders who have been applicants for Commissionerships, which they did not get, were in favor of the resolution. That it did not come up for action is said to be due to John Reisenweber and Robert A. Greacen, who, while sympathizers with Mr. Platt, did not think the time ripe for such an open attack.

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At this time there was good lively discussion of Mayor Strong and his policy, and it ended by declarations that some of the old leaders would confer a favor and add to the beauty and symmetry of the Republican organization, if they would read themselves out of it.

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The appointment of John Simpson to be Superintendent of Streets and Roads in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works will take another shining light out of the County Committee. The constitution of the organization makes office holders ineligible.

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Charles Stewart Smith, the Chairman of the Seventy's Executive Committee, is not running away from the fight in which he has been taking such a prominent part for municipal reform, although he is going to Europe Saturday. He goes under orders from his physician. "I should like to stay and see the work satisfactorily completed, but I cannot disregard the advice of my physician," said Mr. Smith. "I am sorry to go, but, really, I regard the battle as already won."

REFORM CROKER'S THEME

On the Eve of Sailing for Europe He Voices a Few Opinions.

LOOK AT CONDITIONS NOW, HE SAYS

Everything Bright for Tammany—A Trick with the Tax Rate—The Value of Discipline.

Richard Croker will sail for Europe on the steamship Majestic to-day. Mrs. Croker and two of his younger boys will accompany him. He will remain away until late in September, at any rate. He goes to England to supervise the work of managing the string of racers which he recently sent over there.

The exact time of his return will depend largely upon his racing engagements toward the end of the season. His departure at this time and for so long a period seems to emphasize his own statement, so often made, that he is permanently out of politics. In conversation yesterday with a reporter he made a violent attack on The New-York World and Joseph Pulitzer, accusing the newspaper and its editor of many and heinous crimes. This done, Mr. Croker was induced to speak of other things.

"What do you think of the reform administration as far as it has gone, Mr. Croker?"

"I do not know that I care to talk about that. I am sure Mayor Strong is a conscientious and able man, and will do the best he can."

Then Mr. Croker said musingly, as he lighted a cigar and puffed quietly for a moment: "Reform, reform. Isn't it curious how many things are done under its cover? Did it ever strike you that reform in some of its phases needs a good deal of reformation? There are in this city many honorable gentlemen who sincerely believe in what they say about reform, but there are thousands of others who carry it as a cloak simply to conceal their political dark lanterns and jimmies. We shall see how it will work.

"Look at the condition of things now after three months of the change. How will they be in six months? They are telling the people that Tammany had a trick during the last seven years whereby they reduced the tax rate. Well, it seems to me the sooner the new administration learns that trick the better it will be for them. During the seven years of Tammany's control the tax rate constantly went down from $2.22 in 1888 to $.179 in 1894. If the new administration remains in power seven years it will constantly go up. The test of a reduced tax rate is whether a man pays less to the tax collector than he did before it was reduced, and that is precisely what property owners have been doing under the Tammany administration, paying him less than they did before.

"Under the Tammany administration no man in a department was ever sent for by a Tammany Mayor and told by him: 'You have been an efficient and able servant; you have served the city well; you are a capable, honest, and efficient man, but you must go.' No man under the heads of departments when Tammany was in control was ever removed if he was efficient, and I refer this for substantiation to all the men who were heads of departments under Tammany. I would like to know where a man was ever removed because he was efficient.

"Discipline in a political organization, when it is properly maintained, is the best guarantee that when that organization gets into power it will conduct itself well. Yet discipline was what Tammany was often blamed for. I notice that the new administration in some respects has a semi-military air about it, and that ought to result in discipline. There are Generals and Colonels and Captains in office now, and there ought to be a good deal of discipline. Somehow or other, Tammany, when it was looking for good office holders, found ample material to select from in New-York City and did not have to go to Rhode-Island, New-Jersey, Plattsburg, Yonkers, Philadelphia, and elsewhere for men to take charge of the city departments.

"I am glad to see the Mayor appointing anti-Tammany Democrats to office, because in a short time they will all be loyal members of Tammany Hall. However, I am out of politics absolutely, and I do not care to pursue this theme. I hope the administration will be successful in the interests of the city."

"What do you think of the future of Tammany Hall?"

"If an election was to be held to-morrow the Tammany candidates would win by about 70,000 votes, and the last thing I want to say is, God bless the 109,000 Democrats who stood up when the fierce storm of criticism waged against Tammany Hall last Fall, and voted for honest Democracy."

FUNERAL OF DR. JAMES RIDLEY TAYLOR

The Services Attended by a Delegation from the Old Guard.

The funeral of Dr. James Ridley Taylor, who died on Saturday night, was held yesterday afternoon at 234 East Twelfth Street. There was a large attendance of friends. The Old Guard, of which he was a member, was represented by a delegation.

Dr. Taylor was born in 1820 in Ayr, Scotland, where his father was for upward of sixty years a member of the educational staff of the only academy of importance in Ayrshire, and had among his pupils the late President McCosh of Princeton.

Dr. Taylor came to New-York when a very young man. He was gifted with great inventive talents, and these he employed in mechanical pursuits, which soon brought him a competency, and finally a fortune. When he retired from business his sons, Robert and W. S. Taylor, were studying medicine, and he became interested in the science. After graduating at Bellevue Medical College he was appointed surgeon to the outdoor department of that institution. Later he filled the chair of clinical and operative surgery in this college for six years. He was delegated by the medical societies of New-York in 1882 to represent them at the International Medical Congress in London.

Dr. Taylor was a member of the Lotus Club. He had not been in his usual robust health for some months.

Suit Over the Douglass Estate.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mrs. Rosetta D. Sprague, eldest child of the late Frederick Douglass, and wife of Nathan Sprague of this city, filed a petition to-day in the Probate Court in which she charges Mrs. Helen Douglass, her stepmother, and Lewis H. Douglass, her brother, with unlawfully retaining possession of her father's property, and requests the court to grant her letters testamentary upon the estate.

She further asks that temporarily the court appoint a collector to take charge of the property, and compel her brother and stepmother to make a full and complete discovery and delivery of the estate. This is thought to be the beginning of a bitter contest between members of the family over the division of the estate.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

John Louis O'Sullivan.

John Louis O'Sullivan, who was an intimate friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and once widely known for his scholarship, particularly in languages, both modern and ancient, died at the Bristol, 15 East Twenty-third Street, Sunday. His health had been failing for some time, and he withdrew from public life many years ago.

Mr. O'Sullivan was born on an English war ship in the Bay of Gibraltar, in November, 1813. He received his education at the military school of Sorèze, France, and at Columbia College, New-York, where he took many honors. He was a member of the State Legislature at one time, and made persistent efforts to have a measure passed for abolishing capital punishment in this State. He was appointed Minister to Portugal in 1854, and held that office until 1858. For some years after that he resided in England and France, finally returning to New-York in 1881.

An example of his knowledge of the French language was given at the time of the unveiling of the Bartholdi statue, when he delivered an address in French that was accepted by the French visitors as a masterful production.

Mr. O'Sullivan's name is frequently mentioned in Bridge's "Recollections of Hawthorne" and in the biographies of the novelist.

Mr. O'Sullivan was a lineal descendant of Gen. Sir John O'Sullivan, who was Quartermaster in the army of Prince George Edward.

John Adams Ryder.

John Adams Ryder, Professor of Embryology at the University of Pennsylvania, died yesterday from an aggravated attack of dyspepsia, after an illness of ten days. He was one of the foremost embryologists of his time, noted in Europe as in this country, and his place in the University Faculty will be well nigh impossible to fill.

Prof. Ryder was born in Linden, Franklin County, Penn., in 1852. Outside of a very short attendance at a preparatory school, which he was compelled to relinquish owing to financial reverses to his father, he had nothing but a common-school education. He won a Jessup scholarship at the Academy of Sciences in Philadelphia, and, as a result of his labors there, published, when twenty-five years old, an account of his researches that at once attracted the favorable attention of European bacteriologists. It was not until then that he began to be appreciated at home, and as a consequence received the appointment of embryologist to the United States Fish Commission.

He wrote a number of pamphlets on the subject of fish and oyster culture, which were of great value to those engaged in those industries. He had been a professor at the university since 1886.

William S. Kimball.

William S. Kimball, the well-known tobacco dealer and millionaire of Rochester, N. Y., died at Virginia Beach, Va., yesterday. Death was due to an operation performed to remove an abscess.

Mr. Kimball was born in New-Hampshire in 1837 and took up locomotive engineering, studied in the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, after which he entered the railroad repair shops at Concord, N. H.

He entered the United States Navy, resigned in 1863, and went to Rochester to engage in tobacco manufacturing. He was President of The Post Express Printing Company, a Trustee of the Rochester Savings Bank, President of the Union Bank, President of the City Hospital, President of the Industrial School, Vice President of the Security Trust Company, Vice President of the American Tobacco Company, Director in the Rochester Railway Company, and Director in the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company.

Mr. Kimball leaves, besides a wife, two sons, Harold C. and Ernest, and one daughter, Cecilia.

Mr. Kimball possessed one of the finest collections of orchids in the country. He owned, too, many valuable paintings.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Department of State was notified yesterday by cable from Osaka, Japan, of the sudden death at Hiogo, Japan, of Consul Enoch J. Smithers. Mr. Smithers was appointed from Delaware July 1, 1889. He was one of the oldest members on the Consular list in point of length of service. He was appointed Consul at Scio by President Lincoln Jan. 22, 1863, but retired from the service Aug. 16, 1865. He was appointed Consul at Smyrna in 1867, and in 1880 was transferred to Chin-Kiang, China, where he served four years. From July to October, 1884, he was Acting Consul at Tien-Tsin, acted as Charge d'Affaires at Pekin for nearly six months in 1885, and acted as Consul General at Shanghai from October, 1885, to June, 1886. He was transferred to Tien-Tsin, and again transferred to Osaka and Hiogo in 1889. He was retained through both of Mr. Cleveland's Administrations.

—Capt. Abel W. Fisher of Danville, Vt., formerly Chief Clerk of the Pension Office, and who was still retained in that bureau, died yesterday in Washington from a stroke of paralysis. He was sixty-one years old. He was graduated with high honors from Dartmouth College in 1858, and served with bravery and distinction in the civil war with Company K, Fourth Vermont Volunteers. In the battle of the Wilderness he was wounded. At the close of the war he went to Raleigh, N. C., and served two terms in the Legislature of that State. He went to Washington in 1870, and since had been employed in the Pension Department, except in the first Cleveland Administration.

—George H. Rogers, who for eighteen years had been messenger and orderly for the Brooklyn Police Commissioners, died yesterday morning. He was originally a compositor, but joined the force in 1864. He did duty under the old metropolitan organization. In the thirty-one years of his service as policeman he never had a charge against him. Rogers was born in this city in 1841. He leaves a wife and several children.

—Bernard L. Smyth, one of the veterans in Wall Street, died Monday of apoplexy at his home at Bay Ridge. He had been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1869, and was senior partner in the brokerage house of B. L. Smyth & Co., at 51 Exchange Place. He was seventy-four years old. Funeral services will be held at Bay Ridge to-day.

—William B. Taylor, a manufacturing chemist and a wealthy real estate owner of Saratoga, N. Y., died yesterday. He was seventy-nine years old. He was the father of the Rev. William C. Taylor, a Presbyterian pastor in Illion, N. Y.

—Judge Leroy F. Box died in Edwardsville, Ala., yesterday. He had been a member of the State Legislature, was State Superintendent of Instruction for four years, and was serving his third term as Circuit Judge.

—The Rev. Frederick W. Holland of Concord, Mass., died yesterday. He was eighty-four years old. He formerly held a Unitarian pastorate at Rochester, N. Y., for many years.

Talked About Word Building.

Dr. I. K. Funk delivered a lecture in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Washington Heights, last evening, his subject being "Word Building, or How a Dictionary is Made."

The lecture was the last of the Winter course of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was largely attended.

The lecture was illustrated by a series of stereopticon views. A feature was the display of a slide, prepared by Tiffany & Co., and giving a fine representation of jewels of various kinds said to be worth $250,000.

Fast Day Proclaimed.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 26.—The following is the text of Gov. Coffin's Fast Day proclamation, issued this afternoon:

Following an appropriate and honored custom, I hereby appoint Friday, the 12th day of April, as a day of fasting and prayer. With devout thankfulness for our countless blessings and with helpful regret for our shortcomings, let the deeds, words, and reflections of the day, in our usual places of worship, in our homes, and elsewhere, be such as to renew and strengthen our faith in God, and our practical devotion to His truth.

One of the most attractive stores in the country to-day is that of GEO. C. FLINT CO., 45 West 23d St., with its elegant assortment of Fine Furniture.—Adv.

TO PRESERVE HISTORIC SCENES

Gov. Morton Signs the Bill Having This For an Object.

ALBANY, March 26.—Gov. Morton has approved Senator Robertson's bill incorporating the Trustees of scenic and historic places and objects and to provide for the care of certain property of the State.

The bill incorporates H. Walter Webb, William H. Webb, Samuel D. Babcock, John M. Francis, Andrew H. Green, Charles A. Dana, Oswald Ottendorfer, Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter, William Allen Butler, Mornay Williams, George G. Haven, Elbridge T. Gerry, Walter R. Logan, Henry E. Howland, Edward P. Hatch, William L. Bull, James M. Taylor, J. Hampden Robb, Ebenezer K. Wright, Alexander E. Orr, William H. Evarts, Wager Swayne, Charles R. Miller, Frederick W. Devoe, Elbridge S. Spaulding, Frederick S. Tallmadge, Thomas W. Welch, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Frederic J. de Peyster, Morgan Dix, John A. Stewart, Charles C. Beaman, Francis Vinton Greene, Peter A. Porter, M. D. Raymond, George N. Lawrence, Benjamin F. Tracy, Augustus Frank, Charles Z. Lincoln, John Hudson Peck, Sherman R. Rogers, William Hamilton Harris, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Alexander B. Crane, John Hodge, Robert L. Fryer, J. S. T. Stranahan, Samuel Parsons, Jr., Charles A. Hawley, Henry E. Gregory, Frederick D. Tappen, Henry J. Cookingham, and Henry R. Durfee as a body corporate, by the name of Trustees of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, with the power of holding, purchasing, and taking real and personal estate not exceeding $1,000,000 in value.

The objects of the corporation shall be to acquire by purchase, gift, grant, device, or bequest historic objects or memorable or picturesque places in the State; hold real and personal property in fee or upon such trusts as may be agreed upon between the donors thereof and the corporation, and to improve the same; admission to which shall be free to the public under such rules for the proper protection thereof as the corporation may prescribe, and which property shall be exempt from taxation.

ALL WILL PROBABLY BE EXONERATED

**The Courts Refuse to Compel Testimony in the Philad

OAKES NOW IN THE LEAD

Will Probably Win the Amateur Billiard Tournament.

STARK AND KEENEY TIED FOR SECOND

Townsend, Stark, and Oakes Won Yesterday's Games—Dr. Jennings in Hard Luck—He Has Not Won a Game.

Three games were played yesterday in the amateur billiard tournament at Maurice Daly's Brooklyn Academy. J. B. Stark defeated Frank Keeney in the afternoon by 26 points, in addition to the handicap of 50 points.

Arthur Townsend defeated Dr. Jennings by 5 points in addition to a handicap of 100 points in the evening, and the second game in the evening, which was not over until late, was won by Fred Oakes from W. Barnard.

Oakes is now leading in the tournament with five games won and one lost, Stark and Keeney are tied for second place, with four won and two lost, and Townsend is next with three games won and two lost. Oakes, Stark, and Keeney have each one game to play, and Townsend has two to play. It looks as though Oakes would be the winner, but Stark and Keeney have a chance to tie with him, if he loses his last game.

Stark played a very creditable game with Keeney, but neither player did anything very remarkable in the way of scoring. Dr. Jennings, who has not won a game in the tournament, gave Townsend's friends a scare, and came within 5 points of winning. Townsend's average, which was nearly seven was very creditable.

To-day the players will be Townsend and Keeney and Barnard and Ranney.

Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

J. B. Stark (300.)—0 1 2 0 1 4 7 1 4 0 0 2 0 13 1 6 0 1 0 3 5 13 0 8 5 1 15 10 12 0 23 0 12 11 0 0 3 0 23 1 8 2 10 2 0 2 8 11 0 8 2 2 0 11 0 1 10 3 1 3 1 4 6 1 18 2.—Total—300. Average—4 36-66.

Frank Keeney (265.)—3 1 0 2 5 1 0 8 12 1 0 1 2 8 0 4 0 0 12 8 2 2 4 1 8 3 1 0 0 5 19 1 2 1 1 3 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 1 0 2 2 13 7 0 25 9 0 3 1 4 0 0 14 0 0 0.—Total—224. Average—3 26-66.

SECOND GAME.

A. Townsend (350.)—1 0 7 5 14 0 16 1 8 4 3 4 3 22 13 2 0 10 26 8 3 33 1 5 15 1 0 11 23 3 2 5 4 1 1 0 10 20 0 10 4 1 0 0 1 1 15 8 15 8 15 4 1 2 7 4 4. Total—350. Average—6 38-52.

Dr. Jennings (250.)—1 5 14 3 0 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 0 4 1 0 5 1 0 5 9 10 0 21 0 7 1 7 1 16 2 18 3 1 7 3 0 9 3 0 1 3 0 15 1 1 14 16 9 0 22. Total—245. Average—4 41-51.

WINNERS AT THE HORSE SHOW

Mr. Beard's Crack Team Carries Off the Four-in-Hand Trophy.

There were no vacant seats at Durland's Riding Academy last night, and the second day's programme of the horse show was carried along smoothly. The regular patrons of the academy were out in force, and many other fanciers of the various types of horses used for riding and driving were interested spectators of this equine dress parade.

Experts like Major H. C. Cushing and Capt. J. P. Gilson of the Street Cleaning Department, discussed fashions in horseflesh with Reginald W. Rives, R. F. Cannan, John H. Shults, Jr., and other leaders of the coaching set. The light-harness horse contingent did not have any of their favorites to criticise last evening, but they had a lively topic of conversation in the award made in the roadster class on Monday. In reply to the objections made to Flashy Wilkes, winner of the first prize, one of the judges said: "If gray is a color to be largely discounted in the showing, why was there not some criticism when Superba got two premiums the same night? Mr. Ferguson scored high enough with his appointments to lead all the other exhibitors, and his mare has trotted a half mile in 1:08 to a high-wheel sulky."

A squad of mounted police in the Central Park service was the first thing to be passed upon last night. There were twenty-seven of them, in command of Roundsman James McGlynn, and they went through the usual evolutions that have always been a popular feature at the November show in Madison Square Garden. The patrolmen carried off all the ribbons this time, George Ferguson getting first with David, and Thomas A. Howard second with Fletcher. It seemed rather odd to those who are posted about this class of horses that Sunshine, an exceptionally fine bay gelding, ridden by John Hoey, should be overlooked. Even the men who secured rosettes for their mounts chuckled over the unexpected good luck that came to them, for Sunshine has won so many first prizes that he is considered unbeatable.

After a small exhibit of ponies ridden by juveniles had been passed upon, five four-in-hands filled the ring. The latter made the hit of the evening, and the award of first honors to F. D. Beard's team was considered a wise decision. They are four bay geldings that have landed many ribbons at the Garden, and Mr. Beard handled them in workmanlike fashion.

Of the riding classes, the one for the best saddler for the use of and ridden by ladies was the most attractive. Thirteen competed, and Mrs. William Kotman landed two ribbons, although Mrs. John Gerken's Terrebonne beat her for first place. Miss Doremus rode the winner, showing the handsome brown mare Terrebonne to the best advantage. It was well toward midnight before the contest for jumpers ridden by amateurs ended matters. Mrs. F. D. Beard was as fortunate in this class as her husband had been with his four-in-hand, her brown hunter Perfection taking the fences in superb style, skillfully ridden by Robinson Beard.

One of the features at to-night's exhibit will be the park tandems, in which Sensation and His Majesty, two of Mr. Beard's crack team, will meet George B. Hulme's Superba and Golden Rod, C. F. Bates's Cadet and Commissioner, along with other clever knee-actors.

The official list of awards in the eight competitions were as follows:

Class 15.—Central Park Mounted Police Horses; to be shown at a walk, trot, canter, and gallop, the officers to go through such drill and exercises as the judges may require; first and second prize in plate. First, David, b. g., 15.3 hands, ridden by Patrolman George Ferguson; second, Fletcher, b. g., 16.1 hands, ridden by Patrolman Thomas A. Howard; third, Guck, b. g., 16 hands, ridden by Patrolman Thomas McGuire; fourth, Pilgrim, b. g., 16 hands, ridden by Patrolman David McCarthy.

SADDLE HORSES.

Class 14.—Mares or geldings, 10 hands, and not exceeding 14.2, four years old or over; to be ridden by owner; not to exceed fifteen years of age; prize in plate. First, Rocks, b. g., 14.1 hands, exhibitor, Miss Margaretta Mayer; second, Pet, rn. g., 13.3 hands, exhibitor, Frank Hamilton Davis; third, Starlight, b. m., 14.1 hands, exhibitor, Miss May Durland; fourth, Gay Boy, b. g., 14.1½ hands, exhibitor, Ed Shaughnessy.

Class 1.—For the best saddle horse, (short tails,) 15.3 hands and over; conformation, manners, action, and style of going at walk, trot, and canter, and soundness to be considered; prize in plate: First, Troubadour, ch. g., 16 hands; exhibitor, Mrs. J. M. Hughes. Second, Dandy, ch. g., 16.1 hands; exhibitor, N. A. Benner. Third, Lord Casper, ch. g., 16.2 hands; exhibitor, Gen. Howard Carroll. Fourth, May Day, ch. m., 15.3 hands; exhibitor, George B. Hulme.

Class 5.—For the best lady's saddle horse, to be ridden by a lady; to be judged on conformation, manners, action, and style of going at the walk, trot, and canter; soundness also to be considered; professional lady riders barred; prize in plate: First, Terrebonne, br. m., 15.1½ hands; ridden by Miss Doremus; exhibitor, Mrs. John Gerken. Second, Imp, br. m., 15.1½ hands; ridden by Miss Troescher; exhibitor, Mr. William Kohnan. Third, Radiant, b. g., 15.1 hands; ridden by exhibitor, Miss Edna Earl Johnson. Fourth, Ray, b. g., 15.2½ hands; ridden by exhibitor, Mrs. William Kotman.

FOUR-IN-HAND.

Class 32.—Mares or geldings, or mares and geldings, four years old and over, to be shown before a coach, drag, or body brake; horses only to count; soundness also to be considered; first prize in plate; second prize, a four-in-hand whip: First, Typhoo, b. g., 15.3 hands; His Majesty, b. g., 15.8 hands, (wheelers); Monarch, b. g., 15.1 hands; Sensation, b. g., 15.1 hands, (leaders); exhibitor, F. D. Beard. Second, four brown geldings; exhibitor, J. D. Brown. Third, four bay geldings; exhibitor, C. F. Bates. Fourth, bay geldings, (wheelers,) chestnut geldings, (leaders,) exhibitors, J. Arthur and L. Pansette.

CARRIAGE AND HARNESS HORSES.

Class 28.—Mare or gelding, over 15.2 hands; four years old or over, to be shown before an appropriate vehicle; prize in plate. First, Superba, br. g., 15.3 hands; exhibitor, George B. Hulme. Second, Millside, br. g., 15.3 hands; exhibitor, J. D. Brown. Third, Corneracker, b. g., 15.2½ hands; exhibitor, New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company. Fourth, Freelance, b. g., 15.3 hands, exhibitor, F. W. Kroehle.

Class 37.—Pair of mares or geldings, or mare and gelding, four years old or over, to be shown before a four-wheeled vehicle, wagons excluded; open only to horse dealers of New-York; prize in plate. First, Canadian Boy, b. g., and ——, b. g., each 15.3 hand; exhibitors, J. Arthur and L. Parisette.

HUNTERS AND JUMPERS.

Class 21.—For the best performance over six fences 4 feet high, to be ridden by amateurs, performances over fences only to count. First, Perfection, br. m., 16 hands, ridden by Robinson Beard; exhibitor, Mrs. F. D. Beard.

COSTUME RIDE FOR CHARITY.

Interesting Exercises to be Given at Central Park Riding Academy.

The annual charity ride at the Central Park Riding Academy, Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, will be given to-morrow night. Most of the boxes have already been secured by well-known society people, and it bids fair to be a success financially.

The young ladies who are to take part in the rides have had their costumes specially made to order. The first number on the programme is the grand entrée, in which all the ladies and gentlemen of the school will take part under the command of Mr. Carl Nyegaard. The riders will appear in fancy dresses, representing different characters, and the effect of the colors will be very beautiful. The next number is the "Defending of the American Flag." Messrs. Richard Donnelly, "Eddie" Bradley, and Robert Ransom will take part. Two of these young gentlemen will try to prevent the other one from getting the flag from the top of the pole. A very pretty part of the entertainment will be the "Flower Quadrille." Eight will participate in this, four ladies and four gentlemen—Miss Myers, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Sample, and Mrs. Young, and Messrs. Lethbridge, Nyegaard, Krauss, and Doudney. They will be dressed in red bunting habits, and the figures of the quadrille will be danced through arches of roses.

The Maypole dance on horseback comes next. In this will be twelve riders, six ladies and six gentlemen. Miss Myers, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Sample, Mrs. Fraperie, and Mrs. Rosenfeld; Messrs. Krauss, Doudney, Donnelly, Dingleman, Nyegaard, and Lethbridge. One of the effective figures will be a manoeuvre, which will be performed entirely by gentlemen under the command of Mr. P. Dingleman. The gentlemen who will take part in this number are Mr. Charles S. Krauss, Mr. Julius Kahn, Mr. H. S. Brill, Mr. J. Kroder, Mr. J. Offenbach, Mr. G. Nief, Dr. Sturmdorf, Mr. G. Schiffer, Mr. W. Salomon, Mr. R. Arkush, Mr. E. Adler, Mr. N. J. Ness, Mr. Charles Salomon, Mr. Joseph Rothschild, Mr. Carl Stern, and Mr. W. F. Knickman. They will be dressed in the Colonial style—three-cornered white- felt hats, white and gold vests, riding breeches, and blue coats.

The ladies will also have a grand manoeuvre under the direction of Mr. R. P. Doudney. There will be sixteen—Mrs. Dr. Sturmdorf, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Sample, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Mrs. Rothschild, Miss Quick, Miss Ryan, Miss Gerry, Miss Herman, Miss Whitney, Miss Fraperie, Miss Raht, Miss Freeland, Miss Emma Koster, Miss Crawford, and Miss Brown.

Nothing is prettier than tandem riding when done well. This will form one of the numbers, and will be given by eight ladies dressed in Louis XVI. costume, four in green and four in lavender—three-cornered hats and white wigs. Those taking part in this are Miss Fraperie, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Miss Brown, Miss Whitney, Miss Koster, Miss Crawford, and Miss Myers.

Mr. Heineman's eight high-jumping horses, which have a record of jumping six feet four inches and six feet six inches, will be present.

RACING FOR THE LINCOLNSHIRE.

Won by Three-quarters of a Length by C. Duncan's Euclid.

LONDON, March 26.—The Lincolnshire Handicap of 1,000 sovereigns, added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, was won to-day at Lincoln by C. Duncan's Euclid. Col. North's El Diablo was second, and Baron de Rothschild's Amandier was third.

The other starters were Sir J. Blundell Maple's The Owl, 3 years; Mr. C. S. Newton's Dumbarton, 4; Mr. M. A. Cohen's Missal, 4; Mr. W. I. Anson's Lottie's Dude, 3; Mr. M. L. Niguet's Sancho Panza, 4; Mr. W. Taylor Sharpe's Undecided, 4; Mr. Jersey's Carrick, aged; Mr. Wallace Johnstone's San Giovanni, 5; Mr. A. H. Hudson's Earl of Annandale, 6; Mr. M. R. Lebaudy's Acrobat, 6; Mr. D. Hollis's Xury, 4, and Col. Heyward's Marnovia, 4.

Euclid finished three-quarters of a length ahead of El Diablo, who was the same distance in advance of Amandier.

The betting was 12 to 1 against Euclid, 5 to 1 against El Diablo, 9 to 1 against Amandier, The Owl, and Dunbarton; 10 to 1 against Missal, 14 to 1 against Lottie's Dude, Sancho Panza, and Undecided; 17 to 1 against Carrick, 20 to 1 against San Giovanni, 25 to 1 against Earl of Annandale, 33 to 1 against Acrobat and Xury, and 50 to 1 against Marnovia.

The distance was a straight mile. Time—1:44 4-5.

Mr. Dahlman's Sale of Trotters.

While the annual combination sale at the Garden last week distributed nearly 300 horses for light harness use, the local demand for speedy roadsters is by no means exhausted.

The event of to-day is the first grand combination sale by I. H. Dahlman, at his new auction building, on East Twenty-fourth Street. Besides a number of coachers, cobs, and matched pairs for heavy harness, there are several well-bred trotters and pacers that will go to the highest bidder. The first consignment to be offered this afternoon is from Missouri and consists of about a dozen single roadsters that can speed from a 2:20 to a 2:30 clip and pull weight. These trotters have been driven in this city so as to be made perfectly safe for use anywhere. They are by such sires as Jay Bird, Fergus McGregor, Holstein, and Onward Wilkes. In this lot is the pacer Little Joe, a bay gelding, by Hardwood, credited with a trial of 2:20 over a half-mile track. From Waterville, Me., are sixteen well-developed trotters, such as Carlotta, 2:37¾, of Almont blood; Wedding Bell, by Abdallah Wilkes, and several of Morgan descent, by Winthrop Morrill and Somerset Knox.

E. R. Thomas, a well-known member of the Driving Club of New-York, sends three of his well-bred trotters, and John W. Driscoll, the Brooklyn trainer, consigns Lady W., a shapely young mare of four years, by Idol King.

Meadowbrook's Second Hunt.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., March 26.—The second run across country after the hounds was participated in by the members of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club to-day. The stiff breeze that was blowing across the Hempstead plains was very cold and penetrating, but did not prevent an excellent run of eight miles by the huntsmen. The meet was at the Mineola Fair Grounds at 3:30 P. M. The scent of the aniseseed led the hounds from Mineola across the Hempstead Plains, then across the fields of the country seats of several of the club members to the Roslyn Hills, where the hunt finished. Among those present were Master of the Hounds Frank Gray Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, William Hayes, Mr. H. L. Herbert, Mr. K. Magoun, Mr. Harry Page, Miss May Bird, and Mr. J. F. D. Lanier.

The following schedule has been made for cross-country runs for the remainder of the season: March 28, Meadowbrook Club, 3:30 P. M.; March 30, Jericho Tollgate, 4 P. M.; April 2, Westbury Pond, 3:45 P. M.; April 4, Mineola Fair Grounds, 3 P. M.; April 6, Wheatley Pond, 3:45 P. M.; April 9, Jericho Tollgate, 3:45 P. M.; April 11, Meadowbrook Club, 3:45 P. M.; April 13, Jericho, 4 P. M.; April 16, Mineola Fair Grounds, 4:30 P. M.; April 18, Meadowbrook Club, 4 P. M.

Licenses to Jockeys and Trainers.

The following licenses were granted by the Stewards of The Jockey Club at a meeting held March 25:

Jockeys.—John Hothersall, Charles Healey, James Lanley, Frank Curtis, Ota Hider, John Coyle, John Keefe, M. Sheedy, John A. Pratt, Anthony Hamilton, William Pickering, Fred Taral, Charles Carrigan, Andrew Dorsey, William Simms, William Kunze, John Shields, William Shields, Fred Littlefield, Paul Fox, Samuel J. Doggett, Richard C. Doggett, J. J. McCafferty, Irving Maldonando, Lester Reiff, W. Forbes, J. Nacey T. Avery, Fred Cowman, John Welch, Frank Leary, J. Patton, and Frank Duffy.

Trainers.—W. H. O'Brien, A. Brown, P. Welch, D. W. McCoun, T. Welch, Thomas J. McDonald, J. M. Jeffcott, Thomas J. Healey, Robert W. Tolles, William R. Jones, George W. Meiner, James McLaughlin, J. H. McCreery, H. Warnke, Sr., William Antonious, J. B. Dyer, E. Purcell, M. Ludwig, William Donohue, Alfred Lakeland, John Miller, Edward Johnston, William G. Pratt, Douglas Carter, Charles F. Hill, A. J. Joyner, Luke Tally, James J. Brown, Louis Stuart, M. Johnson, W. P. Burch, C. R. Van Name, Frank H. Garrett, John Ramsey, M. J. Garrigan, Fredrick Nadlich, James Boden, Alexander Shields, H. Davis, Conover Leighton, Walter C. Rollins, William Baily, E. Wishard, J. J. McCafferty, John Huggins, William H. Karrick, Samuel T. Booker, W. J. Rogers, Frank Price, John Webb, Frank Simpson, Fred Berleu, James Delaney, E. J. Downing, Adolph Wheeler, S. W. Streett, W. Tobin, and W. B. Gilpin.

Trainers and jockeys are notified that licenses must be taken out at once.

Race Horses Change Owners.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 26.—For $2,000, E. F. Weaver, Philadelphia, has bought of G. Curry, Lexington, Beresford, black colt, three years, by Bermuda, dam by Ashland Chief. The colt cost Curry $1,700 last week at auction.

E. L. March has purchased of James B. Clay, for $1,000, the two-year-old thoroughbred filly by Hollowmas, dam imported Majestic.

For $8,000 J. H. Thayer of this city has sold to James Douglass of Louisville the fast bay gelding Alkoran, by Robert McGregor, dam Buzz Medium, by Happy Medium. The horse has a trial record of 2:13¼.

WON IN THE LAST INNING.

Fordham College Beats University of Vermont Nine.

The baseball season in this vicinity was opened at Fordham, N. Y., yesterday afternoon with a game between the Fordham College and University of Vermont teams. The Fordham team seemed to be hopelessly beaten at the end of the eighth inning, but it rallied in the ninth and knocked out 12 runs, winning the game. The score:

FORDHAM.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Hayes, c...1	2	13	2	0	
Win'b'r, ss.2	1	0	3	1	
Reilly, 3b..2	1	0	3	0	
D'l'h'ty, 1b.3	3	10	0	0	
Lamb, 2b...2	2	1	3	1	
Boyle, lf....4	1	0	0	0	
Boylan, cf..1	1	0	0	0	
Downes, cf..1	2	0	0	0	
Tracey, rf..1	3	0	1	0	
Sinnot, p...2	2	2	2	0	
Total ...19	18	27	12	1	

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.	R	1B	PO	A	E
W'ward, 1b.2	2	3	0	0	
Pond, p....2	4	0	1	0	
Hill, 2b....3	4	3	1	1	
Naylor, c...2	1	19	1	0	
Whelan, 3b.0	2	1	1	1	
Dodds, rf...3	0	0	0	0	
Ellis'r, cf2	2	0	0	0	
Claym'nd, lf.0	0	1	0	0	
Taggett, ss.2	0	0	1	1	
Total ...16	15	27	5	4	

Fordham	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	0	12	—19
University of Vermont.	5	0	0	6	1	0	1	3	0	—16

Earned runs—Fordham, 13; Vermont, 10. First base by errors—Fordham, 2; Vermont, 3. Left on bases—Fordham, 5; Vermont, 8. First base on balls—Off Pond, 6; off Sinnott, 9. Struck out—By Pond, 19; by Sinnott, 13. Three-base hit—Tracey. Two-base hits—Hayes, Reilly, Delehanty, Lamb, Tracey, Hill, McAllister. Sacrifice hit—Hill. Stolen bases—Fordham, 3; Vermont, 1. Hit by pitcher—Wingerber. Wild pitch—Sinnott. Passed balls—Hayes, Naylor, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Monahan.

Spalding's Baseball Guide.

Spalding's Official Baseball Guide for 1895 is out to-day. The Guide is edited by the veteran Henry Chadwick, and is the most valuable statistical book and reference guide ever issued. This year's book is larger than ever, and contains twenty-one half-tone page pictures of all the leading baseball teams of the country. The new rules are published in full. This year's Guide should be in the hands of all the cranks. Price, 10 cents, from any newsdealer.

ZIMMERMAN AND JOHNSON.

Their Chances for Meeting in a Professional Match Improving.

Champion Zimmerman did not receive the expected cable from Paris yesterday, but it will probably come to-day, and then, if things are as he hopes, his match with the young Belgian wonder, Houben, will be assured. Cycling enthusiasts everywhere expressed satisfaction yesterday over "Zim's" course in accepting the challenge, and the general opinion was that a series of grand races would be the result.

Passing events indicate that Johnson will go abroad, in spite of the alleged opposition of his employer. His trainer and manager, Thomas Eck, made a hurried trip to Syracuse yesterday to talk over the proposed tour. A gentleman with whom Eck is well acquainted said last evening that both rider and trainer had about made up their minds to cross the pond, contract or no contract.

If Johnson should turn professional in the near future, it would doubtless mean a match between him and the great "Zim." There has long been talk of a race between the two, but when they could have had the battle both were amateurs and neither would race for fun. With Johnson as a "pro" there would be no barrier to a match for glory and a purse of $5,000 a side thrown in by way of good measure.

It has been hinted that Zimmerman's acceptance of Houben's challenge would only hasten Johnson's plunge into the professional pool, the match giving the Minneapolis rider the opportunity to corner the champion on the other side, where suitable tracks are to be found in plenty. And, on the other hand, it is whispered that if the "Skeeter" should run across Johnson's trail on the Continent that it will be a case of race or retire.

Zimmerman will arrive in town to-day, and both Johnson and Eck are also expected.

Mr. Batchelder Is League Handicapper.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board to-day notified A. G. Batchelder, sporting editor of The Courier, that he had been appointed league handicapper for New-York State. Mr. Batchelder formerly had the western part of the State, but will now do duty for all of it. He will make his headquarters in New-York, removing there about May 1. F. P. Prial of New-York was formerly handicapper in this State.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—"In the true sense of the word, the Victor is the cheapest wheel on the market to-day," said Manager W. C. Overman, at 23 Warren Street, yesterday. "Every part of the Victor, from tire to handle bar, is made in our own factory and covered by our personal guarantee. In bicycles, as in everything else that is sold, the public must rely largely upon the statements of the makers regarding the quality of an article. Nothing but the test of usage proves the value of these statements, and it is because Victor bicycles have always proved to be as good as we have claimed that we now find it difficult to keep up with our orders."

—A fine programme is being arranged by the Ninth Ward Pioneer Corps for its Lenten entertainment at Tammany Hall on April 17. Maltby, the famous trick rider, assisted by Master See, the prodigy, will give an exhibition and there will be music, recitations, &c., and a dance. Tickets can be obtained at the club's headquarters, 240 West Fourteenth Street. The committee having the entertainment in charge comprises C. H. Clark, Chairman; E. Wilson, L. Owen Miner, D. M. Cook, and T. Roden.

—If more arrests are made for trespassing on the Coney Island cycle path, the offenders will soon take warning and drive where they should. Two teamsters were fined $10 each for trespassing on Monday. Three policemen now patrol the path and they have been instructed to arrest every offender. The path was in fair shape yesterday as far as Parkville. Workmen are now busy putting on the finishing touches—the top dressing and rolling.

—A bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature to regulate bicycles, which, among other things, will declare all bicycles to be carriages under the regulation of municipal councils, and authorize municipalities to license all such machines, providing that the moneys obtained from the taxation are applied to improving roads and making pathways for persons using wheels.

—Club runs for the Harlem Wheelmen have been scheduled as follows: April 7, to Coney Island; April 14, to Tarrytown; April 21, to Ridgewood; April 28, to Hempstead. Special and moonlight runs will be announced later.

—The Bushwick Wheelmen have scheduled the following road runs: April 7, to Freeport, L. I.; April 14, to Tarrytown, N. Y.; April 21, to Hempstead, L. I.; April 28, to points of interest on Staten Island.

—The wheelmen of the Twenty-third Regiment will have a run to Washington Bridge next Sunday, leaving the bridge, Brooklyn entrance, at 9 A. M.

—The Century Wheelmen of New-York have made arrangements to give their introductory "stag" at Union Square Hall, 8 Union Square, Saturday night.

—W. H. Graham will be one of the most formidable racing men in the Kings County Wheelmen this year, so his clubmates aver.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Baseball.—Columbia College at Princeton.
Shooting.—New-Jersey League at Springfield, N. J.
Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.
Amateur billiard tournament, at Daly's, Brooklyn.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

Yachting.—Meeting New-York Yacht Club, 8:30 P. M.
Meeting New-Jersey Yacht Club.
Bowling.—Harlem Republican League.
Dinner to Bicycling Division of New-York Athletic Club, at clubhouse.
Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.
Amateur billiard tournament, at Daly's, Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.
Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.
Kings County Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club pool match.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

Athletics.—Twenty-third Regiment games, at the armory, Brooklyn. Scholastic games, at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.
Seventh Regiment team of three shooting match, at the armory.
Boxing.—Tournament, at the New-York Athletic Club House, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
Horse show at Durland's Riding Academy.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Meeting of Excelsior Cycle Club, 1,786 Broadway.
Road run of Falcon Wheelmen to Coney Island.

Bicycles. Bicycles.

Eagle Bicycles

ARE NOT BUILT LIKE OTHER BICYCLES.
THEY ARE DIFFERENT AND BETTER.
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Will not permit you to ride
The Spalding Bicycle
the acknowledged Leader for 1895, call and have our Easy Payment Plan explained. We are selling
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the best $75.00 Bicycle built, at $5.00 down and monthly payments thereafter arranged to suit your income. Still better—If you are looking for a good second-hand or shop-worn Bicycle, look over our stock. All kinds of prices. You want a Bicycle? Well, there's one place in the city where you can be suited, and deal with reliable people.
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Call and get our illustrated catalogue free.
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Sportsmen's Supplies,
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CUTLERY

An illustrated article on touring in the Berkshires will be the feature of this week's WHEEL, out Friday. For sale on all elevated news stands and all New-York and Brooklyn news stands; or you can order through the American News Co.

GIGANTIC BICYCLE SALE.—No reasonable offer refused; chance for dealers. Rambler, $10; Credenda, $15; Crescent, $10, $20, and $35; Rudge, $32; Premier, $26; Gendron, $27; Crawford, $27; Liberty, $32 and $37; Nassau, $38; Spalding, $45; Victors, $39 and $45; Warwick, $35; Niagara, $33; Singer, $25; Swift, $29; Ormonde, $29; Columbia, $29, $39, and $49; Raleigh, $32; Sterling, $37; Envoys, $29 and $39; 3,000 in stock. HERALD CYCLE CO., (Original Cash House,) 114 Nassau St.

MONEY SALES IS MONEY MADE.—Bicycle buyers shopping for genuine bargains inspect our immense stock; new wheels, $39 to $49; pay $100 elsewhere; exceptional bargains in old wheels taken in trade; room and cash wanted. Basement, 28 Cortlandt St., corner Church.

BICYCLE CO., 21 PARK ROW.—Cheapest in trade; dealers in job lots; new and second-hand; all makes; cut prices; inspection invited.

CLYDE YACHTSMEN HAPPY

Think the America's Cup Will Be Won This Year.

THE AILSA'S SUCCESS REMARKABLE

Watson and Herreshoff Have a Big Task on Hand—Lessons to be Learned from Fife's Crack Boat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, March 16.—The excitement among Clyde yachtsmen over the issue of the race at Cannes for the Goelet-Bennett Cup on March 14 has eclipsed every reminiscence of yachting rivalry the Clyde has witnessed. The result of the racing between Thistle and Volunteer provoked much enthusiasm, but then the enthusiasm was all on one side and all associated with the prospects of the Clyde challenger. In the present case it is different. The contest was between Fife and Watson, between the two famous Clyde designers, and the jealousy of the partisans on both sides has some flavor of rancor in it. From yacht designing being in some measure "a fancy business," it entails the intervention of a good deal of personal opinion, which means, of course, that one man's opinion is as good as another's, and therein lies the acrimony.

The race on the 14th was finished off in a soft breeze, which means club topsails were carried all round. The wind was very light at the start, and the forty-rater Corsair went off at once with the lead, but she was soon out of the hunt. Ailsa was second away, with Britannia at her stern. It was a short turn to westward, regarded as Britannia's own point of sailing, but the onlookers must have been surprised to find Ailsa luffing out and soaking away to windward of her rival. The distance was three times round a course of ten miles, which kept the yachts within easy sight of the spectators, and the contest must have been watched with much interest. At the first markboat the Ailsa bore away on a broad reach for a lee markboat, and it was expected that her broad and shallow hull would have aided her in reaching away from Britannia, but here, again, the critics were at fault, for Britannia reached as fast as Ailsa down wind to the flagboat, where it was a gybe for the turn back to the starting point, with Ailsa getting away. Britannia, astern, bringing along a better wind, closed up, and she followed Ailsa round the starting flagboat two minutes astern.

In the second turn round the course Ailsa again showed best turning to windward. In the broad reach Britannia did as well as Ailsa, but in the run before the wind home to the starting flagboat Ailsa was leaving Britannia. At the starting line Ailsa was 6 minutes 33 seconds in front of Britannia. In the third and last turn Ailsa, with some better breeze, left Britannia faster than she had done, and won with 13 minutes 13 seconds of a lead. Under the measurement rules of L'Union des Yachts François, Ailsa has to allow Britannia 1 minute 13 seconds, so that Ailsa won with 12 minutes of a lead.

The trophy is a cup valued at 8,000f., the winner being allowed besides a sum of money to cover the yachting expenses of the owner of the winning yacht.

In a stronger wind Britannia may show a different speed, but the performance of Ailsa in light weather is a great surprise, and if maintained in a blow puts the America's Cup at her mercy. Since Britannia was more than a match for Vigilant it is evident that Vigilant is quite out of it as a cup defender. In breezy weather Vigilant might prove much better than Ailsa, but the weather cannot be picked. As for the defeat of Britannia, it has to be remembered that she is two years old, which means two years behind, and in these times this means a very great deal.

Like the late Valkyrie you had at New-York, Britannia's body tapers by easy lines into her thin keel, and this is a mistake Mr. Watson will not again risk in the new Valkyrie. Ailsa's heel or run is as fine and nearly as thin as a centreboard, and carrying her eighty-ton lead keel at the bottom of it is, of course, much more stable than any centreboard without a lead keel. The extra length of Ailsa's load water line and her extreme overhangs are all in her favor as against Britannia, but the cutter's speed to windward is no doubt mainly due to her immensely long boom and the excessive quantity of canvas in her low, broad mainsail. When her boom is measured on a broadside photograph of the yacht it is found that if it were tilted on end it would reach half way up her topmast. I measured from the lower masthead to the truck. In the light winds in which she has been racing it is noticed that Ailsa is not so stiff as Britannia, which leaves some wonder as to how her boom will be carried in a breeze. Her boom is hollow, but it still must weigh tons. The American style of lacing the mainsail to the boom gives the Ailsa's boom great support, but the behavior of the cutter in a breeze with a jumping sea is something to look forward to. Had the old inside course of the original deed of gift in connection with the America's Cup been adhered to, Ailsa would have been a lot more dangerous than in an outside seaway.

The issue so far of the racing between Ailsa and Britannia has left both Watson and Herreshoff a big feat on hand, and how they will complete it may prove to be the biggest triumph of yacht designing. Mr. Watson has a wonderful task before him to rival what Fife has done and what Herreshoff may do.

New-York correspondents give English yachtsmen little light on the progress of new ideas, but it is not to be wondered at when designers are still working so far in the dark, and have to rely as much on an experimental success as on a scientific deduction. One line of direction the Ailsa seems to indicate is that canvas ought not to be cut up into small sails, and enough of cloth can hardly be got into a mainsail. Turning to windward the big mainsail of the Ailsa has possibly as much to do with her speed as the form of her hull. In reaching, the big mainsail must require a good deal of weather helm to balance it, and which is a probable reason for Britannia's smaller canvas serving her purpose better. In running before the wind Ailsa's spinnaker will help to balance the mainsail and not spoil her with too much helm.

SAILING DINGHIES TO RACE.

A New Class Established by the Douglaston Yacht Club.

The Douglaston Yacht Club is going to have lots of sport this year out of a class to be known as sailing dinghies. These boats can be constructed for very little money, and at the same time are serviceable and will give those who own them lots of experience. The boats are limited to 12 feet in length over all, draught not to exceed 12 inches, and weight of centreboard not to exceed fifty pounds. It is expected that there will be twenty of these boats built this year.

A member of the club writing to Forest and Stream this week says: "The Douglaston Yacht Club has started a class, limited in length over all to 12 feet, thereby making a size that small cruising yachts may carry on the davits or tow astern and making a good all-round yacht tender and small racer combined. The design was furnished by V. D. Bacon of the Cape Cod Yacht Agency, and is both novel and cheap; the writer's boat is just finished, at a cost of $50, and is one of the prettiest small boats he has ever seen, showing both speed and stability in every line. She was built by William Petersen of Little Neck, L. I., who has three other boats for the same class in frame.

"One great beauty of this type of boat is the extremely cheap construction, enabling even the poorest yachtsmen—who are generally the most enthusiastic—to build from a new design every year. The writer's boat is 11 feet 7½ inches over all, and has comfortable seating room for six persons; she is fitted with a spritsail with boom, and as one of the restrictions of the class is that all spars must stow inside the boat, each boat will carry about the same amount of canvas, thereby putting a premium on handling. As other clubs besides the Douglaston Yacht Club are offering prizes for this class, it is expected that there will be a fleet of twenty boats by June 1."

The clubhouse on Little Neck Bay will be opened on Decoration Day, and the event will be celebrated with a club regatta and a reception. Commodore Charles A. Gould has appointed Frederick E. Barnes Chairman of the Regatta Committee.

DYER'S NEW SLOOP YACHT.

**Built for W. E. C. Eustis and May Be Sent to England

TENEMENT HOUSE BILL

Made a Special Order in the Assembly for Next Tuesday.

AFTER GOING TO THIRD READING

A Bill Designed to Secure the Removal of Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory.

ALBANY, March 26.—Richard Watson Gilder sat by the side of Leader Danforth E. Ainsworth in the Assembly this morning and had the pleasure of seeing advanced to third reading the reform New-York Tenement-House bill which was spoken of by Mr. Ainsworth in these words:

"No bill will pass this House this year that will do so much for humanity as this one."

Mr. Ainsworth himself had offered, and the House had adopted, about twenty amendments, merely of a verbal nature. Mr. Hamilton, (Rep., New-York,) on the part of builders, proposed half a dozen amendments the adoption of any one of which would have destroyed the effectiveness of the bill, but upon discovering that the sense of the House was against him he withdrew them all. Mr. Miller of New-York succeeded in restoring several amendments now in the statutes which had been by some oversight neglected.

Mr. Ainsworth handled the bill in so meritorious a manner as to evoke from the editor of The Century the warmest expressions of approbation. In opening the discussion Mr. Ainsworth said that the House would remember that the Legislature had appointed a commission to investigate New-York tenement houses. The findings of that commission were contained in the bills now before the Legislature, some of which had already passed the House. Of course, there was some opposition to the bill, but, as Mr. Gilder of the commission had gone over the measure with Mr. Lawson and proposed certain amendments, Mr. Ainsworth hoped the bill would pass with the amendments which the two New-York gentlemen had decided upon.

Mr. Ainsworth then offered the amendments, which were read by the Clerk. As there was no opposition to the amendments they were adopted. They are intended to meet the objections of certain leading builders in New-York City. The bill was then advanced to third reading, but, on motion of Mr. Ainsworth, instead of being read for the last time, was made a special order on third reading for next Tuesday.

Mr. Ainsworth was handsomely reinforced in his position by John Hennessy of Kings, who dwelt upon the reform the bills would carry out in the cause of humanity. "Mr. Ainsworth," he said, "represents on this floor all that is charitable and humane that is in this movement in New-York."

At the conclusion of the debate, Mr. Gilder thanked Mr. Ainsworth for the assistance he had rendered the commission, and he also expressed his appreciation of the manner in which the opposition had acted.

To the correspondent of The New-York Times Mr. Gilder said:

"Notwithstanding the numerous concessions and changes made, the vital principles of the bill are maintained throughout, and the measure in its final shape is one of the most valuable enactments for the benefit of the mass of our population that has ever been enacted by a Legislature. If the Senate should pass the bill in its present shape, we would have, in the first place, a larger and a better sanitary force, which really could do the work of supervision of tenements which the law already requires, but which the insufficient force has made impossible. The grade of the police sanitary force is immediately lifted by civil service requirement, providing that not only the additional policemen transferred to the Board of Health must pass a civil service examination, but all policemen. The bill guards against fire danger in present tenements and has valuable additional fireproof requirements in tenements hereafter to be constructed. The dark hall is done away with, and, besides a number of other improvements in the sanitary laws, the altogether new feature is introduced of the absolute condemnation of unsanitary buildings, through carefully-guarded legal process at a fair and moderate valuation."

Senator Bradley this morning renewed his protest against advancing bills out of order. His objections kept several measures from going at once to a third reading from the committee. Senator Bradley demanded to know how three railroad bills got on the calendar when the Railroad Committee had not met.

Senator Coggeshall said the bills were acted upon properly in committee. He said that Senator Bradley should have spoken to him instead of taking such an opportunity to display himself.

Senator Bradley replied that the Railroad Committee was so erratic in its movements that he could hardly keep track of it. If properly notified, he would have been present. He thought that all the members of a committee should have been present, and made the point that no quorum had voted to report the bills. The discussion was here dropped until the proper order of business was reached.

Senator O'Connor called up the special order, being his resolution calling for an investigation of the matters connected with the so-called "Goff" bill, which increases the powers of Recorder Goff of New-York City.

Senator Cantor said he saw no occasion for the investigation, but had no objection to it. The Grand Jury had found that the alleged statements of abuse in the Recorder's court were without foundation. The court records were open and the investigation was not needed. He suggested a bill authorizing the Judges themselves to select a Presiding Justice and to fix rules.

Senator O'Connor stated that he offered the resolution at the request of many Senators. Nobody knew what the Grand Jury had found, and all the Judges had had something to say on the matter, hence he thought it best to look into the matter for the purpose of finding out just what the situation was, and the need of the bill.

Senator Lexow asserted that in view of the charges made in the Senate in reference to the court, an inquiry seemed to be necessary.

Senator Cantor replied that there were no charges. He produced the presentment of the Grand Jury, which, he said, practically refuted all charges. He never opposed investigations when charges were really made. But now it seems that all that is needed is the formulation of some system for governing the court.

The resolution was adopted, 17 yeas to 8 nays.

Senator Persons introduced a bill which is designed to accomplish the removal of Superintendent Brockway of the State Reformatory at Elmira. It provides that the Elmira Reformatory Board of Managers shall consist of eight members, one from each judicial district. The present Managers are to serve until the appointment of their successors under this act. Two persons each are to be appointed by the Governor, for one, two, three, and four years. The bill provides that the Superintendent of the reformatory may be removed without cause. At present the Superintendent can be removed only on charges, and the Board of Managers is composed of five persons, without regard to location of residence.

Senator Sullivan presented the following resolution:

Resolved, If the Assembly concur, that the Judiciary Committee of both houses be instructed to formulate an amendment to the Constitution, providing for the government of this State by local bodies chosen by resolution, in order that government of committees, by committees, and for committees shall prevail throughout this Commonwealth.

He gravely moved its adoption, but a half dozen Senators promptly objected, and the resolution was sent to the Judiciary Committee.

On Senator Reynolds's motion, Mr. Audett's bill relative to taxes, assessment, and water rates in Brooklyn, was sent back for a hearing.

In the Assembly, Mr. Hennessy offered a resolution that the Committee on Banks be discharged from the consideration of the Bold bill, to compel fraternal beneficiary societies to deposit $100,000 with the Superintendent of Insurance. The bill, Mr. Hennessy said, was one that ought not to be introduced in any legislative body. It was a disgrace and a menace to every beneficiary society.

Mr. Gardenier objected to discharging the Committee on Banks from the consideration of the bill, and Mr. Hennessy gave notice that he would move to discharge the committee to-morrow.

When Senator Reynolds's bill to appropriate $350,000 to complete the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Brooklyn came up on third reading, Mr. Ainsworth attacked the bill. It had been reported out of the Ways and Means Committee, with his vote dissenting. It was unjust, Mr. Ainsworth said, to pass such bills as these when the Governor had sent to the House his idea expressed against them. Mr. Ainsworth moved to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Hennessy defended the bill, and said the whole Kings County delegation favored the measure. Mr. Ainsworth had promised that the bill would pass this year, as it had failed to pass the last session. The motion to recommit was then lost.

Mr. Ainsworth offered an amendment providing that the Adjutant General, Inspector General, and Chief of Ordnance certify that the appropriation was sufficient to build the armory. A few moments after the amendment had been adopted, Mr. Hennessy moved to reconsider the vote by which it was agreed to. The motion to reconsider was opposed by Mr. Ainsworth, but it was carried by a vote of 46 to 30. This brought the bill before the House without the Ainsworth amendment on final passage, and it was passed by a vote of 69 to 9.

An echo of the fight that The New-York Times waged against John C. Sheehan over some contracts he secured in Long Island City was heard in the Assembly this morning, when the bill of Mr. Vacheron came up, authorizing Mr. Knapp, the City Clerk of that town, to employ special counsel other than the Corporation Counsel to represent him in certain litigation. It seems that last December the authorities of this city bestowed an eight-hundred-thousand-dollar contract upon John C. Sheehan, when the debt limit of the city had passed beyond the 10 per cent. limit, as provided for in the Constitution. City Clerk Knapp refused to sign his name to these bonds. The Corporation Counsel of Long Island City, Mr. Stewart, who was formerly a clerk in John C. Sheehan's office, decided that the contracts had been legally drawn, and that the limit of indebtedness was not overreached. Knapp only asks that the Legislature permit him to employ personal counsel at his own expense, instead of relying upon the advice of the Corporation Counsel, who is already prejudged against the case. The bill was finally passed.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT READY

Republican Committee Has Looked Well After Its Party's Interests.

ALBANY, March 26.—The Special Committee that has been at work for two months on the new Congressional district apportionment has finished its work, except in the New-York City and Kings County districts. The work has been done well, from a Republican standpoint. Out of the thirty-four districts, at least twenty have been prepared with the especial view of being controlled by the Republicans.

The Congressional apportionment of 1892 was based upon the population ratio of 154,000 to a district. Under this apportionment the ratio is 170,000. Following out the usual Republican plan, all doubtful districts are thrown in the Democratic cities, where the ratio of population has been purposely made above that of the country districts. The Congressional districts in New-York City have been prepared under the direction of Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of Mr. Platt's Republican Committee. In Kings County the work is under way at the hands of a special committee of the county organization, presided over by Col. Charles B. Morton, who, more than any one else, is responsible for the provisions of the Constitutional Convention relating to the Kings County apportionment.

Naturally, the secret of the new apportionment is guarded with the most zealous care. Those who have had the matter in charge frankly admit that all the districts in the State have been carved except those in New-York and Brooklyn. Even those in Buffalo have been provided for. The Republicans declare they are acting squarely within the law by making the apportionment this year, instead of waiting for the next Federal census. Naturally enough the purpose of the Republicans is to arrange the districts in such a shape as to guarantee at the next election the success of a majority of the Republican members of Congress from the State.

Board of Irrigation Named.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—By order of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, a Board of Irrigation has been constituted to harmonize the work of the various Government bureaus now dealing with this subject and to promote efficiency in developing the arid regions of the West.

This board consists of Director Walcott of the Geological Survey, Chief Harrington of the Weather Bureau, F. H. Newell of the Geological Survey, Charles W. Irish, Chief of the Office of Irrigation Inquiry of the Agricultural Department; Edward A. Bowers, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office; Daniel M. Browning, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and others. The board met to-day and elected Prof. Harrington Chairman and Prof. Newell Secretary.

She Waved Revolvers in a Court.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 26.—A colored woman named Pauline Jackson, who lives at 120 Whiton Street, rushed into the General Sessions Court this afternoon, just as it was about to adjourn, wildly waving a revolver in each hand.

She halted in front of Judge Hudspeth's desk and announced that she was there "to kill 400 kinky-haired niggers," and if the court would order them to be produced she would proceed to do execution upon them at once.

She was disarmed, and Judge Hudspeth committed her for examination as to her sanity.

Flames Adjoining an Oil House.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 26.—The Pullman toolhouse, a one-story frame structure, at the Central Railroad Station, was burned this evening.

The Central oilhouse, adjoining it, received as much attention as did the burning toolhouse.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Oregon Short Line Receivership Reports Set Right.

According to a dispatch received yesterday at the office of the Union Pacific receivers in this city, and given out from there, great surprise is expressed in the West at the report circulated here that the application of the bondholders' committee of the Oregon Short Line 5 per cent. issue for a separate receiver had been granted.

"The objection entered by the holders of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds to a separate receivership," the dispatch read, "and the objection to the jurisdiction of the Oregon courts in the matter were sustained in an exhaustive and conclusive opinion by the court. The entire matter was remitted to the court of primary jurisdiction in Wyoming. The subsequent order of the Oregon court appointing J. M. Egan as receiver is wholly tentative, and was made on an ex-parte application.

"According to its terms and the positive declaration of Judges Bellinger and Gilbert, it was to have no effect whatever, and could have no effect upon the action of the court in Wyoming, to which the matter was remitted upon the denial of the petition of the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston for the displacement of the present receivers. The opinion of the Oregon court has no other effect than to submit all questions to the free and unembarrassed consideration and opinion of the Wyoming court, which will in due time hea nd determine the matter."

The Reading's February Statements.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The statements of the operations of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies for February were issued this afternoon.

The gross receipts of the railroad were $1,444,842, and expenses, $898,108. Net receipts from other sources of $21,814, added to the profit in operating, makes the profit for the month $568,547. Total charges of $827,112 deducted from the month's profit leaves a deficit of $258,564. As compared with February, 1894, the deficit is a decrease of $434,000. The total deficit of the fiscal year to date is $636,019, a decrease of $153,212 from the deficit during the same period last year.

The gross receipts of the Coal and Iron Company were $1,975,226, and the gross expenses, $2,038,402. One-twelfth of the current year's fixed charges, $18,000, added to the loss from mining, makes the total deficit for the month $169,176, a decrease of $45,551 from the deficit of February, 1894. The deficit of the fiscal year to date is $655,976, an increase of $316,594 over the deficit for the corresponding period last year.

Wish to be Parties Defendant.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Ex-Judge Theodore F. Jenkins of counsel for the New-York syndicate, known as the Junior Securities Protective Committee, composed of holders of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad securities, to-day filed a petition in the United States Circuit Court, asking that the committee be allowed to intervene as parties defendant in the recent equity proceedings begun by the Pennsylvania Company for insurances on lives and granting annuities for the foreclosure of the Reading general mortgage.

The petitioners, who are Robert M. Gallaway, Isaac N. Seligman, David G. Legget, Herman Wormser, and Immanuel Lehman, state that they hold $4,220,000 of Reading Railroad mortgage bonds and deferred income bonds. These securities are subsequent in lien to the general mortgage upon which foreclosure proceedings have been instituted, and for this purpose the committee asks to be allowed to intervene and become parties defendant in the suit.

Affairs of the Western Roads.

CHICAGO, March 26.—At a meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the lines which are members of the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association to-day the threatened dissolution of the association on account of the dissensions of its members was averted, and the agreement is now stronger than ever. The meeting adjourned with a harmonious understanding on the part of all the representatives that the agreement once more would be strictly enforced, and all rate cutting put an end to.

Although the members of the freight traffic pool have agreed for the present to suspend hostilities and allow the claims of those roads which wished for larger percentages of the business, the trouble is by no means at an end, and a recurrence of them may be expected at any moment.

Consolidation of Divisions.

MEADVILLE, Penn., March 26.—Beginning with April, the two divisions of the New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio Railroad will be consolidated and put under the Superintendency of Superintendent Belknap, who has charge of that portion of the road between here and Kent, Ohio. He will remove his office from Kent to this city. Superintendent Matson, who has been in charge of the road from here to Salamanca, will remain with the road in some other capacity. This change restores the road to the condition which existed until three or four years ago, when the division was cut in two, and is supposed to be induced by motives of economy.

Electricity on the New-York Central.

BUFFALO, March 26.—The New-York Central Railroad has decided to change its motive power on the Niagara Falls branch from steam to electricity, and the trolley system will be used. Orders have been issued to begin making the changes at once, and every effort will be made to have the road in working condition for the Summer excursion travel. It is supposed the power will be furnished by the Niagara Falls Power Company.

Report of the Gulf Road.

DENVER, Col., March 26.—The report of Receiver Trumbull of the Gulf Road for the year ended Dec. 31, 1894, has been submitted to the United States District Court. The cash receipts were $3,853,373; disbursements, $3,593,503; balance in hand Jan. 1, 1895, $258,470; decrease in earnings, $663,906, compared with earnings for 1893, and decrease of expenses, $719,418.

Pennsylvania Railroad Election.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The annual election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held to-day. There was but one ticket in the field—that of the old board.

Interest on "Frisco" Bonds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26.—The "Frisco" receivers have been authorized by Judge Caldwell to pay $169,095 interest due on $5,666,500 of the A, B, and C bonds.

Dominion Cabinet Changes.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 26.—Dr. Montague, now of the Cabinet without portfolio, was sworn in as Secretary of State by Lord Aberdeen this evening. This gives the doctor a salary of $7,000 a year. At present he has no department. A. R. Dickey, the present Secretary of State, now in the maritime provinces, will be made Minister of Militia immediately on his return in place of J. C. Patterson, who retires, ostensibly on account of ill health, but really to make way for Montague. Mr. Patterson will, for the present, remain in the Cabinet without portfolio, but in a short time he will be made Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, in place of Dr. Schultz. The Cabinet will meet Parliament, as organized, to-day. Dr. Montague must be reelected in Haldimand, for which he sits.

Republican Nominees in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 26.—The Republican City Convention to-night renominated Reuben Simpson for Alderman at Large. For Street and Water Commissioners the candidates are John McArthur, William H. Hooker, George W. Harding, John J. Kaiser, and Richard Brown.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.
Sun rises...5:52|Sun sets...6:19|Moon sets...7:54

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	8:20	8:34	2:00	2:18
Governors Island	8:35	9:00	2:48	2:51
Hell Gate	10:28	10:53	4:16	4:19

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antila, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Clintonia, Norway	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Titanic, Puerto Rico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

Niagara, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Normannia, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 30.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Kingston	10:30 A. M.	.....
Catalina, Santiago	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	8:00 A. M.	.....
La Champagne, Havre	3:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Manitoba, La Plata Countries	5:00 P. M.	.....
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Orizaba, Campeachy	10:30 A. M.	.....
Patria, Hamburg	.....	12:00 M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
State of California, Glasgow	.....	1:00 P. M.
Villaverde, Havana	.....	6:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) March 27.—Athos, Kingston, March 20; Caribbee, St. Croix, March 15; Europe, London, March 14; Italia, Gibraltar, March 13; Marengo, Antwerp, March 9; Marathon, Gibraltar, March 4; Pathan, Gibraltar, March 10; Prins Wilhelm II., Port au Prince, March 16; Stockholm City, Antwerp, March 13; Yucatan, Havana, March 23.

THURSDAY, March 28.—Andes, Port au Prince, March 23; Kron Prins Frederick Wilhelm, Naples, March 13; Trave, Bremen, March 19.

FRIDAY, March 29.—Caracas, La Guayra, March 23; Dania, Hamburg, March 17; Mendota, Swansea, March 14; Spencer, St. Lucia, March 14.

SATURDAY, March 30.—Adriatic, Liverpool, March 21; Francisco, Hull, March 15; La Bourgogne, Havre, March 27.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, March 26.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS George W. Clyde, Johnson, Azua March 11, via Turk's Island, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Wiltshire, London March 14, with mdse. and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Alecto, (Br.,) Marshall, London March 10, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 A. M.

SS Knickerbocker, Halsey, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Egyptian Prince, (Br.,) Dunbar, Santos Feb. 25, via Grenada, with mdse. to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 12 P. M. 25th.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda March 23, with produce and passengers to W. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Nueces, Risk, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Grant, Antwerp March 16, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. South of Fire Island at 7:17 P. M.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Stormer, Naples and Genoa, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 7:17 P. M.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow and Moville, with mdse. and passengers to A. Baldwin & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 8:50 P. M.

Ship M. P. Grace, De Winter, from San Francisco Nov. 26, to Rosenfeld's Sons.

Brig Caroline Gray, Locks, Wilmington, N. C., March 8, with lumber to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M., NW., strong breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Vale, for Cibara, Cuba; Banan, for Cibara, Cuba; Potomac, for London; Moreland, for Havre and Leith; Tallahassee, for Savannah; Maracaibo, for Maracaibo and Curacao; El Mar, for New-Orleans; Philadelphia, for La Guayra, &c.; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Richmond, for West Point; Brixham, for Cibara; Adria, for St. Pierre and Fort de France; Lahn, for Bremen, via Southampton; Cevic, for Liverpool.

Bark Shetland, for Zaza, Cuba.

Brig G. B. Lockhart, for Curacao.

Spoken.

Ship John McDonald, from Kobe for New-York 97 ds., was spoken March 19 in lat. 22.14, long. 65.05.

Bark Inch Keith, (Br.,) Capt. Rankin, from New-York Feb. 24 for Anjer, was spoken March 3 in lat. 33 N., long. 44 W.

Notice to Mariners.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that, on the opening of navigation, 1895, the characteristic of the eight-inch steam whistle at the Fort Gratiot Light Station, at the head of the St. Clair River, Lake Huron, Michigan, will be changed to sound, during thick or foggy weather, blasts of 3 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 17 seconds, thus: Blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 17 seconds; blast, 3 seconds; silent interval, 17 seconds. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Page 28, No. 1,160, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, Page 50.

By Cable.

LONDON, March 26.—SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New-York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Stenger, from New-York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Croft, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York Feb. 27, via Leith, arr. at Dundee to-day.

SS Suram, (Br.,) Capt. Hocken, from New-York March 6, arr. at Nieuwe Waterweg March 22.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New-York March 2, via Christiansand, &c., arr. at Stettin March 24.

SS Broombaugh, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York March 9, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Cutic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York March 15, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Neckar, (Ger.,) Capt. Mantz, sld. from Naples for New-York March 23.

SS Pictavia (Fr.) sld. from Naples for New-York March 23.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, sld. from London for New-York yesterday.

SS Delcomyn, (Br.,) Capt. Pettie, from New-York Feb. 2, via Montevideo, arr. at Buenos Ayres Feb. 28.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Capt. Jansen, from New-York Jan. 27, via the Azores, &c., for Lisbon, arr. at Cadiz March 20.

SS Pocasset, (Br.,) Capt. Blyth, from New-York Feb. 15, via Barcelona, &c., arr. at Trieste March 21.

SS Manhanset, (Br.,) Capt. Duck, from New-York March 12 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Capt. Parton, from New-York March 12 for Dover, for orders, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Glenshiel, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from Hongkong, &c., sld. from Cochin for New-York March 15.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

Gala Day To-day, Wednesday,

AT

I. H. DAHLMAN'S

Auction, Sale, & Commission Stables,

205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 214, 224, 226

East 24th St., between 2d & 3d Avs.,

NEW-YORK.

Grand Combination Sale

OF

Highest Class Coach Horses, Trotters, Pacers, Cobs, and Saddle Horses.

Sale Begins at 10 A. M. Sharp.

The tremendous crowds that have called to inspect the horses entered for this sale have unanimously pronounced this the choicest lot of horses ever offered at any sale.

Don't miss this opportunity if you are desirous of procuring the highest grade of horses. I will offer a combination of speed, stamina, breeding, style, quality, and action that will please the most fastidious. NOTE.—Do not forget at the same time that my regular Thursday sale takes place to-morrow, when I will offer 300 horses of all grades—heavy draught, truck, express, delivery, railroad, and general-purpose horses—of which full particulars will appear in to-morrow's papers. Do not get the two sales confused.

I. H. DAHLMAN, Auctioneer.

Telephone, 325 18th.

Legal Sales.

GEORGIA, BIBB COUNTY.

Under and by virtue of the decree rendered in the Superior Court of said County of Bibb in the case of J. S. McTighe & Co. et al. against the Macon Construction Company et al., on the intervention of the New-York Security and Trust Company for the bondholders, foreclosing mortgage against the Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company on the 17th day of November, 1893, and supplemental decrees rendered the 17th day of November, 1894, and the 5th day of January, 1895, the undersigned, as Special Commissioner, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House door, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. on the first Tuesday in May, 1895, (said sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.,) the following property of said Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, to wit:

All of the property and franchises of the said Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, the same being a standard gauge railroad constructed and in actual operation from Sofkee, in said County of Bibb, to the City of La Grange, in the County of Troup, in said State of Georgia, and being ninety-seven and two-tenths miles in length; and thence projected from said City of La Grange to the Alabama line, and thence to the City of Birmingham, in the State of Alabama, together with all the equipment, side tracks, stations, and any and all other rights, privileges, and appurtenances thereof, as set out in said decrees, reference to which is hereby made according to the terms of said decrees for further particulars, both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale; said property will be sold as an entirety and for cash. The successful bidder will be required to pay $25,000 cash within one hour after said property is knocked down to him; and $75,000 in cash within twenty-four hours after confirmation of said sale; the balance of the purchase price must be paid in sixty days from date of confirmation, either in cash or outstanding bonds and overdue coupons of said railroad company.

The rolling stock purchased from the United States Rolling Stock Company by the said Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, and being about 490 freight cars in number, will be sold at the same time, and along with the Macon and Birmingham Railroad Company, for cash, and to be paid on day of sale; which amount of cash is estimated to be about one hundred and sixty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, and will be in addition to any amount of cash hereinbefore referred to according to the provisions of said decrees specifically covering the sale of said rolling stock, reference to which is hereby made. Said sale is made subject to confirmation by the court.

For further particulars regarding the property to be sold and the terms of sale, all persons are referred to the original decrees now on file in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of Bibb County, Macon, Georgia. Copies of these decrees may be found at the offices of the New-York Security and Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, and of Hornblower, Byrne & Taylor, 45 William Street, New-York.

ISAAC HARDEMAN,
Special Commissioner.

mh26-law6wTu

Miscellaneous.

PRINTING INKS—BEST IN THE WORLD. Carmines, 12½ cents an ounce; best Job and Cut Black ever known, $1.00 a pound; best News Ink seen since the world began, 4 cents a pound. Illustrated price list free on application. Address WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Manager Printers' Ink Press, 10 Spruce St., New-York.

Business Chances.

A PARTY WHO HAS A GOOD, ESTABLISHED business in hat trade on commission only, is desirous of finding some one who will aid him financially; best references; capital required only for advances on goods sold. Address MERCHANT, Box 369 Times, Up Town.

Instruction—City Schools.

LANCUAGES,
AT PAUL BERCY'S SCHOOL,
39 West 42d St.
Best teachers. Best method. Best books.

Teachers.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS.—By Parisian young lady diplomée; practical method; terms moderate. VIDERE, 61 East 41st St.

Dry Goods.

WEDNESDAY, BARGAIN DAY, WITH OFFERings that eclipse anything ever seen, and extraordinary reduction. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

Billiards.

THE BEST BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES. THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., Broadway, corner 17th St., (Union Square.)

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Hotels.

GERLACH,
Single rooms, European plan, from $2.00 a day upward. All rooms with private bath. Special rates to family parties; can give from 2 to 14 rooms in a suite.

SELECT HOTEL,
27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
European plan, $4.00 a day and upward; American plan, $4.00 a day and upward; can give from 2 to 14 rooms in a suite.
CHAS. A. GERLACH, M'g'r.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.
REOPENED.
Madison Square, New-York.
After most extensive alterations, this hotel is now equipped with every modern appointment and convenience for the enjoyment and comfort of guests.
ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UPWARD.
Special rates for families.
P. CADDAGAN, Manager.

HOTEL ARLINGTON,
292-296 Washington St., 317-321 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
European plan. Ladies' restaurant and gentlemen's café.
Business men's lunch counter from 11 to 3. Rooms from 75c. upward.
O. A. MERRITT,
Lessee and Manager.

WHEN IN BOSTON stop at the American House, the nearest of the large hotels to the New Union Station. European plan.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

Furnished Rooms.

TO LET, FURNISHED—Two back parlors; suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; reference required. 239 East 105th St.

Meetings.

A

MASS MEETING

will be held in the Large Hall of

COOPER UNION

ON

Wednesday, March 27, 1895,

UNDER THE FOLLOWING CALL:

To the Citizens of New-York:

The citizens of New-York in November last declared at the polls with no uncertain voice for reform in our municipal affairs, and since then through all channels open to them they have renewed that declaration. Regardless of your interests, the Legislature of this State has failed to pass or progress the important reform measures pending before it, and has now under consideration measures most vicious in principle and of a character to perpetuate the ills from which you have long suffered.

To the end, therefore, that you may speak to those who should be your true representatives, and whom you should hold to a strict accountability in terms that they cannot even feign to misunderstand, all good citizens are asked to assemble themselves in mass meeting in the Large Hall of the Cooper Union on the evening of Wednesday, March 27th, at 8 o'clock, and protest against the passage by the Legislature of the so-called Lexow bills and urge the immediate consideration and prompt passage of the reform measures now pending in the Legislature.

New-York, March 23, 1895.

JOSEPH LAROCQUE,
Chairman Committee of Seventy.
JAMES C. CARTER,
President City Club.
GEO. M. CUMMING,
President Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs.
C. H. PARKHURST,
President City Vigilance League.
H. A. C. ANDERSON,
First Vice President German American Reform Union.

The following speakers will address the meeting:

HON. SETH LOW,
MR. ELIHU ROOT,
GEN. WAGER SWAYNE,
MR. JAMES C. CARTER,
MR. CHARLES STEWART SMITH,
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
NOW OPEN.
New hotel and cottages, and the most complete bathing establishment in America.
2,500 feet elevation, in the great Warm Springs Valley of Virginia; reached direct by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.
Magnificent mountain surroundings and incomparable climate.
Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Baths from flowing hot springs, hot vapor, hot air, hot spout, (the most curative bath-known,) needle, spray, electric, massage, &c.
One night's ride from New-York via the C. and O. F. F. V. Limited. Sleepers and dining car.
Full information on application at C. and O. office, 379 Broadway, New-York, or by addressing FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE.
Open October to June.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

INTERPINES."
WICKHAM PARK, GOSHEN, N. Y.
A Beautiful, Quiet, Restful "HOME."
Particularly adapted to Chronic and Nervous Invalids of refinement who require all the appointments of an elegant modern home, together with the constant attention of skilled physicians and trained nurses. Address FREDERICK W. SEWARD, M. D., Resident Physician.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Select family resort at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

THE CHALFONTE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Directly on the beach.
Full ocean view.
Sea-water baths in the house.
Also Illustrated Booklet free.
E. ROBERTS'S SONS.

THE BUCKINGHAM, Opposite Laurel House.
LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
Home comforts; moderate rates. Send for circulars.

Amusements.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Eve. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD.
To-night, Prince Karl; Thurs., Beau Brummell; Frl., Napoleon Bonaparte; Sat. Mat., Arms and the Man; Sat. Eve., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Exhibition Now Open, Day and Evening.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Fine Arts Building, 57th St., near Broadway.

14th Street Theatre, near 6th Av. Prices, Mats. Wed. & Sat.—This Week Only. 25c. to 1.50
OLD HOSS BILL HOEY, THE FLAMS.
Next Monday, April 1st, The Face That Kills.

EDEN MUSEE.
Every Evening at 9, & Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 3.
MISS NELLIE GANTHONY
In Her Humorous Musical Sketches.

PROCTOR'S 10 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.
Best of all Vaudevilles. Crowded with Comedy.
The 3 Eugenes, Aerial Marvels; 40 Others.
Sunday Sacred Concert, 2 to 10:30 P. M. Continuous.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way and 35th St.

WAR DECLARED ON TIGHTS

A Bill in the Senate to Prohibit Indecent Posters.

THE NUDE ON THE STAGE DENOUNCED

Senator Mullin's Measure to Protect the Morals of the Community from Corruption by the Stage.

ALBANY, March 26.—Senator Mullin to-day introduced a bill which aims to better protect public morals, defend the innocence of youth, prevent the degrading of women and girls, protect the honor, and preserve the respect due to women. It provides as follows:

Section 1. Any female person who shall in any theatre, opera house, concert hall, or in any public place whatsoever, when any person or persons of the male sex are present, expose herself in a nude or semi-nude state, or expose her form or limbs in tights, or in indecent attire, or so conduct herself or in any way expose herself or portions of her body or limbs upon any stage or platform, or in any part of such place, in such manner as to excite passion or suggest lewdness or offend decency or tend to corrupt the morals of the young, or of any other person who may see the same, shall be regarded as guilty of open and gross lewdness and lascivious conduct, and is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, may be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days or more than one year for such offense, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. Any person who procures, employs, or permits any female person to do any of the acts prohibited in Section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned for not less than three months and not more than one year for the first offense, and upon conviction thereof for a second or other offense, shall be guilty of felony, and be imprisoned not less than two years and not more than five years in a State prison, and in either case he may also be fined in a sum not less than $100 and not more than $1,000, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons who shall post, or cause to be posted, in any park or public place, or saloon, grocery, shop, or store, hotel, waiting room, or other place of resort, whether public or private, or in any street, or on any wall, tree, rock, fence, or structure, whether public or private, with or without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, or show or exhibit, or cause to be shown or exhibited, any advertisement, handbill, showbill, playbill, card, or other device, exhibiting or intending to exhibit any picture or representation of any person or persons of either sex, real or imaginary, nude of partially nude, or in any indecent posture, form, or act, is or are guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months for the first offense, and, on conviction for any subsequent offense, by imprisonment for not less than one year and a fine of not less than $500.

Sec. 4. The publisher, proprietor, editor, agent, manager, owner, vendor, peddler, or distributor of any newspaper, magazine, organ, pamphlet, book, periodical, advertisement, or device, printed, painted, or written, or otherwise produced, which shall contain, display, or exhibit lewd or indecent pictures of any person or persons of either sex, or of any person or persons, real or imaginary, of either sex, nude or partially nude, or in such postures, forms, or positions as shall excite, or be likely to excite, lewd or lascivious thoughts or ideas, or corrupt or tend to corrupt the morals of any person or persons, or is likely to lead to or induce lascivious or vulgar ideas, thoughts, or actions in or by any persons, young or old, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than $250 or imprisonment of not less than six months for a first offense, and, for any second or further conviction of such offense, by a fine of not less than $500 and imprisonment of not less than one year or more than two years.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill was introduced by Senator Mullin, at the request of Mrs. Mary T. Burt, President of the State Women's Christian Temperance Union, and of Mrs. Harriet S. Pritchard of that organization, who has special charge of that branch of the work of the society touching purity in literature and in art. These ladies said this morning that there was an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the bill. They stated that it had been drafted before the bronze statue exhibition in New-York City, but its introduction had thereby been hastened. The bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE BILL IS TOO SWEEPING.

Reputable Managers Indorse the Principle of Respect to Decency.

Senator Mullins's anti-tights bill was read carefully by every theatrical manager in the city yesterday, and it was received by them with mingled feelings of approval and alarm. Those who cater to the taste for entertainments such as the bill is aimed against were loud in denunciation of what they termed the stupid fanaticism of the author of the bill, while those who do not depend upon such attractions gave it their unqualified indorsement. A few thought the bill too sweeping in its prohibitions, but that, if modified to a certain degree, it ought to become a law. Several declined to express an opinion of the merits of the bill.

Of the latter was Augustin Daly. A reporter for The New-York Times gave him a copy of the bill, which he read thoughtfully, and, after pondering over it, returned it with the remark that he had nothing to say.

Rudolph Aronson, manager of the Casino, whose "bronze statues" have recently attained notoriety, was emphatic in expressing his opposition to the bill.

"This is getting to be a great country," said Mr. Aronson, with a sigh. "Why, they would not introduce such a bill even in Russia. This is supposed to be a free country, but there is not near so much freedom here as in France and England. We seem to be in the hands of a pack of fanatics. There is no more beautiful object on earth than a handsome woman in tights, and my bronze statues are admitted by artists to be the most artistic exhibitions ever seen in this country. They are classical, and yet objection is made to them. We try to educate the people to appreciate art, and we get arrested for it. This bill would end dramatic performances in this State, for they all depend for success upon the effects produced by tights. It would stop burlesques, comic operas, and even grand operas and Shakespearean performances. What would Rosalind be without tights, and where would be Romeo and Juliet? I don't think the bill can become a law, for I cannot conceive of any legislator, not even among the crowd at Albany, who would vote for it. I am opposed not only to the bill, but to the spirit of it. I don't think even a modified measure should be allowed to become a law."

"I hardly think it possible for the anti-tights bill to pass," said George Welty, manager of "The Black Crook" company. It would be a heavy blow to the dramatic profession. It would make burlesques impossible, and even Wagnerian operas, in which tights are indispensable, would be prohibited. There would be no more circus performances. As for living pictures, they would be abolished altogether. The lithograph business would be killed. A 'Black Crook' show couldn't succeed very well if tights were prohibited. Of course, the performers could wear dominoes and the objectionable lithographs could be covered over just as is now done in some Massachusetts towns, but that would be even worse than tights and the original pictures. There is, of course, a limit to decency, and that line should always be drawn. As a matter of fact, there are fewer objectionable things in 'The Black Crook' than in many operas and burlesques. I hope, for the sake of the profession, that the bill will be defeated."

"The bill as it stands is altogether too sweeping," said Manager C. B. Cline of Koster & Bial's Music Hall. "But if it were modified so as to permit legitimate performances by reputable artists it would be a magnificent thing. There have been efforts made of late to introduce alleged artistic exhibitions which were simply vulgar and disgraceful, and every reputable theatrical man in the country will indorse efforts made to suppress them. But as it stands, the bill will stop vaudeville, burlesque, opera, and almost every form of theatrical entertainment, and if passed, it would be a very bad thing for the stage."

"The bill does not apply to such performances as are given here," said Business Manager Leon Margulies of the Metropolitan Opera House. "Wagner's operas may not be moral, but no one comes to hear them except to be charmed by the poetry and the music. They treat of classical, mythological, and historical subjects, and it is necessary for the performers to wear tights, but they are not offensive, and the class of persons that comes here does not see anything improper in them. The bill applies to exhibitions which rely entirely upon the effects produced by women in tights—the vulgar shows that attract persons of low moral character—and in so far as it is aimed at them it is a good measure, and ought to pass. Mr. Damrosch is of the same opinion."

"I would indorse a modified bill of this nature," said Manager A. A. McCormick of the Broadway Theatre. "Tights are necessary to the success of a great many legitimate shows. Shakespeare's plays could not be produced unless tights were worn, and there are many burlesques and operas which require tights. I do believe, though, that the abuse of tights should be stopped. Managers should not be allowed to go too far. I believe in stopping 'living pictures' and 'bronze statues.' They are merely vulgar."

"I would be sorry to see the bill passed in its present form," said Business Manager Will J. Block of the Herald Square Theatre. "It is aimed at all dramatic performances, and if it becomes a law it will drive theatricals from New-York. I don't think it practicable. I am in favor of any bill, though, that will restrain managers from giving any show that offends public decency."

ARTIST W. M. CHASE A WITNESS

He Thinks the Bronze Statues Are Modest in the Extreme.

Bessie Stanton, Rudolph Aronson, Prof. Otto Koehler, Penham Nahl, and George Bradley, interested in the bronze statues at the Casino, were held for trial in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Detectives Titus and Rogers, who witnessed the exhibition and made the arrests, gave testimony. The former did not regard the display as immodest. The latter evaded the question by saying he had never seen any living pictures before.

William M. Chase, President of the Society of American Artists, thought the bronze statues were modest in the extreme, and did not consider the exhibition of copies of paintings on a public stage more immodest than the exhibition of originals in a public art gallery.

"Do you not consider such an exhibition injurious to public morals?" asked Justice Simms.

"No, Sir," replied Mr. Chase. "I would gladly take my wife and daughter to see the statues."

"It does not impress you, then, as being immoral?"

"No, Sir; I cannot see how it can occur to any but a depraved taste that there is anything out of the way."

"You would not, then, object to have the figure of a nude woman posed in a shop window?"

"No, Sir, I would not. I think it might be a very good thing for the public. There is nothing immoral about the human frame. It only exists in the mind, and that, I think, can be educated."

"Those figures," said Artist J. G. Brown, "look no more human than the bronze statuettes seen on the mantels in every house. I do not see how they could impress any one as being human."

The defendants caused some surprise by swearing that on no occasion had the figures been undraped. Manager Bradley produced a piece of cheesecloth fashioned something like a linen duster, which he and Miss Stanton declared, was worn by the woman in a pose in which Titus had sworn she was nude.

Titus was recalled, and he reiterated his assertion. Justice Simms said, at the close of the case, that he thought somebody had committed perjury.

H. BATTERMAN'S SPRING OPENING

Crowds of Brooklyn Shoppers Attracted by the Display of Novelties.

One of the most notable of the openings of Spring goods in Brooklyn is that now being held at the great establishment of H. Batterman, Broadway and Graham and Flushing Avenues.

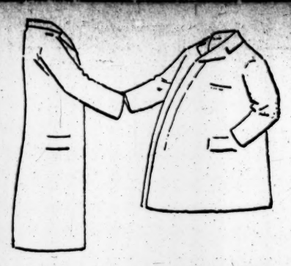
The millinery department gives pleasant entertainment to great crowds of visitors daily. It contains all the daintiest and handsomest Parisian and American creations in hats and bonnets. The Napoleon hat is very pretty. It is made of passementerie and Nile green velvet, and is trimmed with Nile green rosettes, white point lace, and a cluster of violets.

A beautiful carriage hat is of embroidered cream chiffon, with a crown of gold embroidery. The trimming consists of pompons of lace, yellow ostrich tips, rosettes of heliotrope velvet, and of yellow velvet and plumes. Another hat has a brim of spangled lace. The crown is composed of pale pink roses. It is trimmed with a brown jet bow and Prince of Wales pompon.

There is also a fine display of capes, cloaks, and suits of the best materials and correct styles. A specialty is made at H. Batterman's of all kinds of garments suitable for stout women. The line of wool and silk skirts and the novelties in the dress goods department are greatly admired.

The parasols are wonderfully dainty. They embrace the latest Parisian novelties.

Weak Lungs are Strengthened, Pleurisy Pains relieved, and Asthmatic symptoms subdued by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a sovereign remedy for all Coughs and Colds.—Advertisement.



Light overcoat $10 to $32; we can fit you.

"Don't believe it."

We can.

"Well, it may seem to fit when I'm in the store; but in a few days it will hang awry like most readymade."

If it does, bring it right back and let us fix it; if we can't fix it to your entire satisfaction, you shall have your money.

It's hard to tell which gloves are the best—our own (made for us right here) or foreign. So pick out the prettiest.

Black flannel office-coat, $3. Light and easy.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

A variety of French Organdies, Batiste, Swiss, Crepons, Percales and Piqués, and an extensive selection of Scotch Ginghams, Madras, Cheviots, Galateas, Fancy Vestings, including a quantity of novel Cotton materials.

Linen Dress Goods and Irish Dimities.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

ANTITOXINE PRICES LOWERED

The Bill for Its Manufacture Signed by Gov. Morton—The Board of Health Can Now Easily Supply the City.

Announcement was made from Albany yesterday that Gov. Morton had signed Senator Wolff's bill for the manufacture and use in this city of diphtheria antitoxine and other antitoxines.

Following this announcement, the subjoined resolution, adopted by the Board of Health yesterday, was made public:

Resolved, That the Division of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Disinfection be instructed to offer for sale any surplus of diphtheria antitoxine over that required for the treatment of cases of diphtheria occurring in the Health Department hospitals, in the public institutions, and among the poor of the city, at the following prices, until further notice:

Phials No. 1, containing 600 antitoxine normal units, (Behring).....$1.25
Phials No. 2, containing 1,000 antitoxine normal units, (Behring)..... 2.50
Phials No. 3, containing 1,500 antitoxine normal units, (Behring)..... 4.00

The law just signed by Gov. Morton places diphtheria and its treatment in the same category with smallpox and vaccination. It provides for a corps of physicians, subject to the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection, who shall keep suitable records and collect, preserve, and produce diphtheria antitoxine and other toxines. The first duty of this corps of physicians is to afford relief among the poor classes of the city gratuitously. The bill also provides that whenever the amount of antitoxine collected by the corps shall exceed the amount required in the proper performance of its duties, the Board of Health may authorize the sale of such surplus antitoxine at reasonable rates. The proceeds are to be set apart for an antitoxine fund, to be used in administering to the wants of the poor people.

Dr. William H. Park of the Division of Pathology said yesterday that the board has fourteen horses from which serum is being extracted. "We can easily supply New-York City with antitoxine," he said, "with the horses we now have on hand, and I think it will not be long before we can supply the whole State."

The antitoxine will be sold directly to physicians and not through drug stores.

Heretofore the antitoxine in general use in the city has been imported from Europe. The price paid for it was so high that physicians were reduced to two alternatives—either to make high charges for the treatment of diphtheria cases or to hand over their patients to the Board of Health physician, which they were, naturally, reluctant to do. The action of the Health Board in lowering the price of antitoxine is expected to make its use much more extensive.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. Edward G. Bryant was appointed Assistant Resident Physician of the Willard Parker Hospital.

The board adopted the amendment to Section 190 of the Sanitary Code, regulating the handling and disposal of stable mold. The amendment was proposed several weeks ago by President Wilson, and has been discussed at recent meetings. It provides that manure shall be removed daily, or else bailed, or otherwise confined and rendered inoffensive.

TO INSPECT THE CHICAGO TO-DAY

Commodore Selfridge and a Board of Officers Will Test Capt. Mahan's Ship and Men.

The commanding officer of the Chicago has been officially notified that the vessel under his command will be inspected by the Board of Inspection and Survey, whose duties will begin this morning at 9:30 o'clock, when the members of the board, of which Commodore T. O. Selfridge is President, will embark at the Forty-second Street pier, North River. It is expected that the board will require at least two days to complete its labors. The officers accompanying Commodore Selfridge will be Capt. Schley, Commander R. B. Bradford, Lieut. Commander Schroeder, Lieut. S. A. Stanton, Medical Director Van Reypen, Chief Engineer R. W. Mulligan, and Major Reid.

The crew of the war ship will be exercised at the main and secondary batteries, small arms, cutlass and fire drills, and battalion organization, besides signaling, sending away armed boats, and abandoning ship. The clothing of the men, their bedding, and living space will be examined and reported upon. The spirit of emulation among naval seamen upon these occasions of inspection is very keen, and woe betide any one among his fellows who provokes any adverse remarks from the members of the board.

The final inspection of a man-of-war after a cruise on a foreign station, like the going out of commission itself, are times which bring out all Jack's energies and working qualities, and the Chicago, if one can judge from reports of inspections while abroad, ought to have a crew of smart men and active in their calling. It is anticipated that they will cheerily respond to their officers' efforts at such a time, and the report of Commodore Selfridge's board will doubtless be a document that will reflect credit upon Capt. Mahan, the officers, and the crew of the well-known cruiser.

When the inspection is over, the Chicago will go to the navy yard and prepare to turn in all stores and material of the several departments, preparatory to putting the ship out of commission. This, it is expected, will be done about the middle of next month.

During the recent passage of the Chicago from Bermuda to New-York another of the men sent from the San Francisco, to be transferred to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, for treatment, Edward Shepard, cabin steward, died on board, and was buried at sea. He was a colored man belonging to Norfolk, Va., and had been connected with the service about twenty years.

DRESS GOODS.

POPULAR FANCIES.

French Coaching Twills, 46 inches wide, in twenty pretty mixed effects, at 75 cents per yard.

A novelty in English Mohair, a lustrous haircloth finish, beautifully illuminated, price 75 cents per yard.

Two import cases of Crepe Challie, needle lines with dainty rose-bud border, most pleasing style of the season, at 40 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—M. de Mauny-Talrande's Lectures.—M. de Mauny-Talrande appeared as a lecturer at Sherry's yesterday afternoon before a large and fashionable audience. This was the first of his three lectures in French on life in the châteaux of France. M. de Mauny-Talrande possesses a pleasing appearance and an agreeable voice. He took his hearers through the royal château of Chaumont. He begun with a description of the Valley of the Loire and the approach to Chaumont. He then described an evening in the old village, and led up to the subject of his lecture, the château, dwelling briefly upon its architecture, history, legends, and its owners. Prince del Drago, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and William Field acted as ushers yesterday.

Among those present were Mrs. Gallatin, Peter Marié, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Miss Alice Duer, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Dunlap, Mrs. Edward T. Dyer, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Berriman, Mr. and Mrs. Heckscher, the Misses Gurnell, Marquise de Villalolar, Mr. and Mrs. de Ruyter, Mrs. de Zerega, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Abercrombie, Miss Livingston, Mrs. and Miss Cutting, Mrs. de Courcey Ireland, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. George Andrews, Mrs. W. H. Field, Mrs. and Miss Cushing, Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, the Misses Norrie, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Rutherford Mead, Mrs. Austin Corbin and Miss Corbin, Mrs. Jaffray, the Misses Barbey, Miss Kingsland, Mrs. Henry Draper, Mrs. Lydig, Mrs. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Iselin, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Kane, Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Comtesse de Langier-Villars, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. John Minturn, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Henry L. Barbey, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Richard M. Hunt, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Walker Smith, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. William Watts Sherman, Mrs. George L. Kingsland, Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Francklyn, and Mrs. Orme Wilson.

—The Charity Benefit at Abbey's.—The benefit for the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Woman's Medical College given at Abbey's Theatre yesterday afternoon was an artistic and financial success. The house was crowded, and every feature on the bill was given. Miss Maym Kelso was the first to appear. She sang "An Indian Lament" charmingly, and was accompanied by S. L. Norcott. "Romeo's First Love," with Annie Russell, Bertha Straus, Mae Fowler, Nelson Wheatcroft, and William Kittredge in the cast, was next given. The New-York Ladies' Quartet followed. James E. Dodson gave clever illustrations of how different persons recite "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Then Miss Florence, Miss Tyree, and Miss Whiffen of the Lyceum company were seen in "White Roses," a one-act play by Lottie Blair Parker. N. M. Halfpenny, a pleasing tenor, sang two songs. Mme. Rejane was delightful in her recitation of "La Poupée." Augustus Thomas's one-act play, "Afterthoughts," was given by Mrs. Agnes Booth-Schoeffel and William Faversham. The bill was concluded with "The Happy Pair," in which Mrs. Langtry and W. T. Lovell appeared. There were about sixty times as many women as men in the audience. Among those present were Mrs. Edward Walsh Humphreys, Mrs. John B. Ireland, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Newbold, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Merritt Trimble, Mrs. John A. Weeks, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mrs. George F. Baker, Miss Emily O. Butler, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Callender, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. D'Orémieulx, Mrs. William H. Draper, Mrs. John Erving, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton, and Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt.

—Amusement Club Meeting.—The Amusement Club met at the home of Mrs. J. M. Bowers, 30 West Eighteenth Street, last night. Progressive euchre was the feature of the evening. The prizes, of silver, were especially elaborate. The following members of the club were present: Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. Barbey, Mr. Simpkins, Mr. Kellar, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland, Miss Clark, Dr. Richards, Mr. Halls, Miss Schenck, Miss Graham, Mr. Wolsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. John Jay White, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Butterworth, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Miss Wells, Miss Van Duyer, Miss Westervelt, Mr. Trotter, Mrs. Blois, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Floyd-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Scarborough, Mr. Chapin, Miss Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. Keech. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Minies, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bean, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, Miss Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. William McKim, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Ball, Mr. Schenck, Mr. See, Mr. Robbins, Mr. Ward, Mr. Gerard, and Miss Hoe.

—Bachelor Dinner by J. N. Conyngham.—John Tresbitt Conyngham of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who is to marry Miss Bertha Norris Robinson, stepdaughter of the late J. Hood Wright, on April 18, will give a farewell bachelor dinner on the evening of Easter Monday, April 15, at the Metropolitan Club in this city, of which he is a member. Among the guests will be his brother, William H. Conyngham of Wilkesbarre, who will be his best man at the wedding; Redmond Conyngham of Staten Island, a cousin; Woodwood Haven, Oliver G. Jennings, Harry Hillard, Howard Davidson, Mr. Herman Hodges of Paris, Arthur Meeker of Chicago, and William Price of Wilkesbarre, who are to be his ushers.

—Lecture on Holland.—A lecture will be given at Historical Hall, Brooklyn, March 30, for the benefit of the Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children. Prof Dwight L. Elmendorf will give an illustrated lecture on "Holland." The patronesses are Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Arthur Bell, Mrs. E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. H. S. Anderson, Miss Benét, Mrs. E. A. Lewis, Mrs. Merwin Rushmore, Mrs. C. E. McPhail, Mrs. Flamen B. Candler, Mrs. A. F. Hazen, Mrs. Fisher Howe, Mrs. C. A. Silver, Mrs. D. G. Eaton, Miss Tisdale, Miss H. P. Packer Mrs. Alden S. Swan, Mrs. William C. Wallace, and Mrs. Walter Hanford.

—Vacation Farm Society Benefit.—A musicale for the benefit of the Vacation Farm Society was given at Sherry's last evening. The following artists rendered an interesting programme: Miss Carlotta Desvignes, James A. Metcalf, and Signor Gennaro Volpe, mandolinist. The object of this charitable society is to provide a pleasant and inexpensive place in the country where working girls may spend their vacations. The patronesses were Mrs. Henry J. Davidson, Mrs. Frederick W. Jones, Mrs. John D. Wing, Mrs. Charles F. Dietrich, Mrs. Samuel Thorne, Mrs. Theodore F. Vail, Mrs. J. B. Houston, and Mrs. J. J. Donaldson.

—Social Happenings Yesterday.—Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry of 2 East Sixty-first Street received yesterday afternoon. Prof. J. F. Jameson of Brown University lectured in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, before the Daughters of the American Revolution on "The Revolution and Slavery." Locke Richardson gave his lecture on "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Waldorf, and Miss Beaston gave the third of her series of lectures on the French Revolution at Mrs. Egbert Guernsey's home, 528 Fifth Avenue.

—Sunday Diners at the Waldorf.—The latest fad among fashionable people is to dine in the garden of the Waldorf on Sunday evenings and listen to the Hungarian Band. Among those noticed there last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph La Roche, Mr. Clarence Mackay, Mr. Frederick Gebhard, Miss Katherine Cameron, R. McLeod Cameron, Duncan Ewing Cameron, Columbus C. Baldwin, Jr., Prince Lubecki, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mac of Boston, and Preble Tucker.

—Mrs. J. F. Pierson Going Abroad.—Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson of 24 West Thirty-fourth Street and her daughter, Miss Adelade Pierson, will sail for Paris soon after Easter. They will join Miss Daisy Pierson, who has been spending the Winter in Rome. Mrs. Pierson will not open her Newport villa this season. She will spend the Summer in France, and will probably remain abroad all of next Winter.

—To Spend the Summer in Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. Heredia sailed on Saturday on the Lucania to spend the Spring and Summer abroad. They will return in time for the Fall season at Lenox, where Mrs. De Heredia's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cook, have one of the finest establishments in the Berkshires.

—Progressive Euchre Party.—Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner of Gardiner's Island gave a large and jolly progressive euchre party last evening at her city residence, 674 Madison Avenue. There were fourteen tables, and the prizes were many and extremely handsome. The guests were principally members of the younger set of society.

—The "Snap Shots" Exhibition.—Owing to its marked success, it has been decided to extend the time of the exhibition of caricatures at the American Art Galleries until 6 P. M. Saturday. This entertaining and amusing show is for the benefit of the West Side Day Nursery and is well worth seeing.

—To Give Way to Trade.—The old residence of Mr. and Mrs Robert G. Remsen, at 87 Fifth Avenue, is soon to be demolished to make way for a large business building. Mr. Remsen has not yet decided upon a new home, but is looking for one further up the Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Parsons's New Home.—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Parsons of 17 Gramercy Park are having extensive alterations and improvements made to the Clark mansion, on Riverside Drive, which they recently bought. They will occupy the house in the Fall.

—Weddings in June.—There will be two pretty weddings at Lenox in June. One will be that of Miss Adele Sloane to James A. Burden, Jr., and the other that of Miss Marie Southard, a daughter of the late Thomas F. Southard, to Nathaniel F. Haynes of Boston.

—Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs Going to Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who have been spending the Winter in San Francisco, will open their villa, on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, early in August, and will have as their guest Mrs. Oelrichs's sister, Miss Fair.

—Mr. Barber's Recital.—William H. Barber gave the last one of his four Lenten piano recitals yesterday at the home of Mrs. D. Townsend, 344 Lexington Avenue.

Work of Roosevelt Hospital.

The twenty-third annual report of Roosevelt Hospital has just been published. It gives much interesting data concerning the work accomplished by the hospital for the year 1894.

Superintendent James R. Lathrop calls attention to the need for a nurses' home, enlarged quarters for private patients, and an accident room. Mr. Lathrop estimates the cost of these improvements, if properly constructed, at $175,000. There were 44,389 patients treated at the hospital last year.

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AT MANUFACTURING PRICES.

Samples of our Furniture correctly made and beautifully finished, from original designs, are now on exhibition in our warerooms.

The exhibit this Spring will be larger, owing to moving into our present large stores.

Duplicates being made will be sold at first cost and delivered when wanted.

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Do you know our $15 Short Covert Top Coat?

Do you know our $3 Derby?

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Do you know our $1.50 All-Silk Umbrella?

Do you know our 75c. Solid Silver Trimmed Canes?

Do you know our $5.00 Trousers?

Do you know our $3.50 and $5.00 Children's Suits?

Do you know our 85c. Walking Gloves?

Do you know our 85c. Percale Shirts?

Do you know our $3.50 Shoes?

Our word for it, these are things worth knowing.

Broadway, cor. 31st St.

THE DEPOSITS IN MAYOR STRONG'S BANK

He Did Not Know of Them—Taken at City Chamberlain's Request.

The story that the city had increased its deposit in the Central National Bank from $5,000, at the beginning of the year, to $530,000, attracted enough attention yesterday to bring out emphatic denials of the point that those who fostered it tried to make. The fact is that Mayor Strong, who was President of the Central National Bank up to the time of his inauguration, was not aware of the change that had been made in the amount of this deposit.

He said yesterday that he was unaware of it, and that he did not know that such deposits were to the benefit of the bank, in that they could be promptly checked out at any time. City Chamberlain O'Donohue said:

"The truth is that when we ran up our account in the Importers and Traders' Bank two weeks ago to nearly $3,500,000 by the sale of bonds, we were obliged to distribute it among the other banks. That bank refused the money.

"It was very difficult to get any of the banks to accept large deposits, because they are obliged to pay the city 2 per cent. interest on them.

"I went to President Langdon of the Central Bank, and personally begged him to take some of it, and he took $600,000. He was really doing a favor to the city, and instead of deriving any benefit from the transaction, loses by it."

Miss Anna Dickinson Cross-Examined.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 26.—Miss Anna Dickinson, who is suing G. B. Thompson and others for damages in the United States Circuit Court for imprisoning her in the Danville Insane Asylum in 1891, was on the stand until 4 o'clock this afternoon undergoing cross-examination. She was the most brilliant witness ever heard in this city, and by her evasions baffled the skill of the opposing counsel, Major Everett Warren. There were a great number of features, due mostly to Miss Dickinson's marked peculiarities. She refused to recognize Miss Susan Dickinson as her sister. The case for the plaintiff closed this afternoon and the defense will open in the morning.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Lancaster, Penn., March 26.—Frank A. Diffendorfer of Brooklyn, N. Y., who is charged with embezzling $10,000 of trust money held for his brother, J. Leon Diffendorfer of this city, was given a preliminary hearing to-day, and the case was returned to court. Diffendorfer to-morrow morning will be taken before the court on a writ of habeas corpus.

Kansas City, Mo., March 26.—John May, ex-Superintendent of Streets, and Alderman John Moran were indicted for election frauds by the Special Grand Jury to-day. There were twelve election indictments. Justice Owen W. Krueger and his brother Ralph were again indicted for inducing Judges to make false returns.

Lincoln, Neb., March 26.—Gov. Holcomb has signed the bill passed by the Legislature appropriating $200,000 for the purchase of seed grain and food for dought-stricken farmers of Western Nebraska. The law becomes immediately operative.

Akron, Ohio, March 26.—One coach of a passenger train on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad left the track just east of Union Station this morning, and fell over a low embankment. The train was running slowly, and no one was hurt.

Dansville, N. Y., March 26.—Miss Nora Levers of Oak Hill, twenty years old, committed suicide at the Hotel Livingston early this morning by taking a quantity of morphine. No cause is assigned.

Palmyra, N. Y., March 26.—Mrs. James Willis publicly horsewhipped James Lamsden at the railroad station this evening. She claimed that Lamsden, who is a local merchant, had insulted her daughter.

Springfield, Mass., March 26.—Peter Poole of Philadelphia died suddenly this morning on the east-bound Boston and Maine train a few miles from this city. The cause was probably heart disease.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Prof. Goldwin Smith of Toronto is at the Victoria.

—Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago is at the Holland.

—Capt. Nathan Appleton of Boston is at the Windsor.

—Bishop William Croswell Doane of Albany is at the Buckingham.

—John E. Hudson of Boston and George Bleistein of The Buffalo Courier are at the Waldorf.

—Commander R. B. Bradford, United States Navy, and Edward S. Isham of Chicago are at the Murray Hill.

—Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, ex-Senator Henry G. Davis of West Virginia, Representative Newton M. Curtis of Ogdensburg, Prof. A. Harkness of Providence, and Mrs. Stanley Matthews of Washington, D. C., are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:45 A. M.—2,206 First Avenue; tenement; damage, $5.
11:10 A. M.—181 Madison Street; Jacob Goldstein, dwelling; damage, $325.
6:40 P. M.—15 West Eleventh Street; John B. Kerr; damage trifling.
8:05 P. M.—148 Eldridge Street; Annie Kaufmann; damage trifling.
9:45 P. M.—313 Canal Street; B. Griesman & Brothers, and others; damage, $2,200.
10:80 P. M.—210 East Third Street; Martin Takash; damage, $50.
10:30 P. M.—153 Christie Street; Burnstein Brothers; damage, $500.

The most attractive place on West 14th St., near 6th Av., is COWPERTHWAIT'S new store, with its stock of Carpets and Rugs.—Adv.

WATERS PIANOS

We now offer our new style Waters Upright Piano (including stool and cover) for $225 cash, or $250 on installments; only $10 down and $7 monthly until paid.

These are the famous new WATERS Uprights, the best and most durable pianos made. 7⅓ octaves, 3-stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, finest ivory keys, three pedals, and rich, deep tone, with fine singing quality. Warranted six years.

Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

Also second-hand pianos, from $100 upward; payments $5 monthly. BARGAINS.

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EXECUTORS' SALE OF

156 OIL PAINTINGS

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Paintings now on free exhibition at Ortgies Galleries,

366 FIFTH AV., near 34TH ST.

Will be sold by auction

THURSDAY and FRIDAY

Evenings, March 28th and 29th.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—A sale of pictures, bronzes, and engravings belonging to the period of the first Napoleon will take place at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms next Friday evening. The engravings represent every period of Napoleon Bonaparte's career from the Italian campaign to his exile at St. Helena. The collection includes several autographs of Napoleon, one of which is appended to a letter written by him when he was a Commandant of Artillery.

—The March number of Our Country, a magazine recently established by the Patriotic League, 45 Broadway, contains a number of articles of national interest, one of which is contributed by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst.

—A concert will be given next Friday evening at Chickering Hall under the direction of Mrs. Ogden Crane. Mrs. Crane will give the selection from the oratorio of Samson, "Let the Bright Seraphim." Other soloists will give selections.

—James Benson, a lawyer of 212 Bowery, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from chest trouble and dementia, according to the statement of the physicians.

—The question of having cable

Wednesday
March 27-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE ROUTES NOT CHANGED

Rapid-Transit Board Adopts Those Made Public Last Week.

PLEAS FOR EXTENSIONS NOT GRANTED

Arguments Made at a Public Hearing in Behalf of the Citizens of Inwood and the North Side.

The Rapid-Transit Railroad Commissioners in executive session yesterday adopted without amendment of note the resolution, made public last Friday, on the routes and general plan of construction for the proposed rapid-transit system.

At a public hearing several persons spoke for the extreme west and east sides, advocating an extension of the lines from West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and East One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Street; but the Commissioners could give no other promise than that when it had the money it would consider the subject in accordance with the resolution adopted some time ago.

Of the commission there were present President Alexander E. Orr, Commissioners John H. Inman, Seth Low, John Claflin, William Steinway, and John H. Starin, Messrs. Shepard and Boardman of counsel, Secretary L. L. Delafield, and Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons.

Before the public hearing divers interests on both the east and west sides were discussed in the ante-room. James McCreery and B. L. Ackermann represented residents of Inwood, John Haven and G. P. H. McVay Washington Heights, and Joseph A. Goulden, A. C. Hohenroth, and E. G. Duval the north side. Edward Kelly was present to advocate the Reno rapid-transit system, and to bring about a conference between Mr. Parsons and J. W. Reno.

The public session was opened by President Orr in an announcement that, the resolution on routes and general plan of construction having been published, the commisison was prepared to listen to comment and objections.

Mr. Kelly, in advocating the Reno system, said that the plan comprehended an avoidance of encroachments which would, in the carrying out of the commission's plan, cost $5,000,000. He did not understand what objection there was to the Reno system, except that it goes down so far as to endanger the foundations of adjacent buildings. He called attention to the exact relations of the floor of the double-deck system to foundations, and maintained that the rule of the "angle of repose" was not violated. In regard to the sand alarmists his response would be that of the French to the English engineers on the subject of the Suez Canal.

In order to meet objections the Reno plans had added a pipe gallery without touching vaults. The estimate for the Reno system was $40,557,000, so that, including the amount for damages, $5,000,000, it would be a saving of $15,000. Mr. Kelly predicted that if the commission's plan was adhered to there will be a rush to the Legislature of property owners to secure protection against invasion.

"I don't think," he continued, "that it is necessary to trespass on the time of the Commissioners by saying anything I have said before."

"It will not be necessary," interposed Mr. Orr. "We will remember it all. Excuse me, Mr. Kelly, we have gone over this matter before, and decided that a double-deck system is not the plan to adopt."

"And that decision," put in Mr. Steinway, "was unanimous."

"At any rate," remarked Mr. Claflin, "we should not have adopted the Reno system. We should have chosen the other double-deck plan."

Mr. Kelly was succeeded by B. L. Ackermann, who spoke against the proposed ending of the west side route at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue, and said that the people of Inwood were the most unfortunate of any in the city in regard to facilities for reaching the business centres. He presented the following petition, signed for the Mount Washington Valley Presbyterian Church by James McCreery, Chairman of the Board of Trustees; B. L. Ackermann, Henry P. Carlson, and others:

The undersigned, property owners and residents of Inwood and neighborhood, respectfully represent that said section of the City of New-York has at present fewer facilities of communication with the lower part of the city than any other, even than the remotest parts of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and than existed twenty-five years ago, when mostly all trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company then serving said locality were diverted to the Grand Central Station, at Forty-second Street, and left said section of the city ever since with but few and rather inconvenient trains daily.

The undersigned earnestly request and pray that your decision and intention to stop the present route as proposed, to-wit, at Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, which point is no place whatever for even a temporary terminus, be modified and the route extended to the end of Eleventh Avenue, near Fort George, an extension only about ten city blocks, and thus bring the rapid-transit road within reach of the inhabitants of Inwood and neighborhood at or near Dyckman Street, a street to become in the near future the most important and the only one to afford facilities of communication on grade by water from river to river, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Kings Bridge, a distance of nearly five miles.

The undersigned further represent that great public works are at present under way in said vicinity, some just completed, or partially so, such as Dyckman Street from the Hudson River to the Harlem River; the Westerly Boulevard, or Public Drive, which, with the Speedway, will establish through Dyckman Street a circuit drive along the two roads; the entire completion of grading, sewering, and macadamizing of the Upper Broadway or Kings Bridge Road; the opening during the Summer of the United States Ship Canal, besides Fort Washington Avenue and the regulating and grading of Ninth Avenue and numerous other streets now under way, and all in the immediate vicinity of and communicating with Dyckman Street.

The undersigned, therefore, earnestly urge that your honorable board reconsider their decision in this regard, and grant this just, necessary, and more than useful extension of the route to the end of Eleventh Avenue at or near Dyckman Street, and there establish the temporary terminal station until such time when the undersigned are convinced it will become one of the most important stations of the whole rapid-transit system.

Mr. McCreery said that One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street is virtually nowhere. There is no way to get to it, except by carriage, and a great many people at Inwood do not own carriages. He advised that the west-side route have its terminus at Dyckman Street. He said, in answer to a question by Mr. Low, that he did not know of any important gain above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, unless the line went to Dyckman Street, except to the people at Fort Washington. He suggested a surface line to Yonkers, and asserted that, before the next century, New-York would have a population of 10,000,000.

On behalf of the Taxpayers' Association of the North Side, School Commissioner Goulden said that many people of North New-York expect to subscribe to the rapid-transit bonds, and do not want to die of old age before they see something for their investment. The terminal at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street would be inadequate, of no earthly use.

Mr. Hottenroth, Chairman of the Rapid-Transit Committee of the association, opposed the project to end the east-side route at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. For years the north side had striven against lack of facilities in transit. On the west side, people have been able to ride to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street for 5 cents. It was not until last year that the people of the north side were able to go down or up town for less than two fares.

This section of the city, Mr. Hottenroth maintained, had grown more than any other in the last five years, and is bound to grow with greater rapidity. Additional facilities are needed for the north side. At the recent census, its population was 125,000, and it is therefore entitled to some consideration. The city has purchased 2,000 acres for $9,000,000 for parks, and there are no means of getting to them.

There are no ready means of access, he said, to Bronx Park, one of the most beautiful sites in the city. Access to it is difficult. Poor people feel the pinch when they have to pay 15 cents for transportation. It is to the city's interest to connect their parks with the heart of New-York. The west side, with the rapid-transit system, would be reached to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street. It appeared unjust to discriminate against the north side.

"We are," continued Mr. Hottenroth, "part and parcel of New-York. We pay our part of the taxes, have a great future, and this would inure to the benefit of the entire city. I believe you can construct our section more cheaply than any other in New-York. Now is the time to secure rapid transit on the north side. At least, this should be done. We feel you might lay out some system to satisfy us, that we shall receive some benefit for our share in contributions to this system. You should first begin in sections that need rapid transit the most. At the time the bonds become due, we shall stand for more than one-third of the total amount."

In conclusion, Mr. Hottenroth asked that a day be set for a public hearing, so that, by facts and figures, the people of the north side might demonstrate that they have a right to recognition.

President Orr remarked that it did not appear to be recognized that the Commissioners' duty is to give facilities to both the west and north sides. The commission has to confine itself to the cost limit. It is necessary to find some one to lease and operate the routes, and to pay interest on the bonds and 1 per cent. to the sinking fund.

"You have," he added, "enlightened us in regard to your exceeding ignorance of what has been going on here for many months. You come after we have done all these things, and say you have suddenly awakened to a discovery of what you need. We recognize the necessity of rapid transit on both sides, and have placed on record a resolution that, as soon as we get means, we will go on extending the facilities on both the north and west sides."

"We cannot," said Mr. Low, "lay out any plan not covered by the money specified. If the law were altered in Albany, we might go on."

"On this commission's plan," said Mr. Orr, "the east-side route goes to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, while the old commission stopped at One Hundred and Forty-second Street."

"That," replied Mr. Hottenroth, "is a gain of four blocks." [Laughter.]

Mr. McCreery called on the commission to "go out into daylight" for the terminus of its west side route.

John De Hart quoted James L. Wells, President of the North Side Board of Trade, and said that the acumen of Jay Gould was evidenced in his concentrating the west side elevated roads at Fifty-ninth Street, while he gave two roads to the east side. This was because of the flow of population in the latter. If the city has spent $9,000,000 for parks in the north side, why not provide means for people to see them? Such improvements are a recognition of the population of the east and north sides.

"There are," Mr. De Hart added, "thirty times more population on the north side between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Streets than on the west side. The next extension should be on the north side. That is what we want in that resolution on routes and general plan if you cannot go any further."

F. Sheridan of Riverdale amused the Commissioners by his earnestness and the quaint language of his appeal.

"Up there," he began, "we have nothing. Have to pay 20 cents to get there. Men of the east side don't know what they're talking about. See? They've got two electric roads and two elevated roads. See? That's a kind of a bunko game. You gentlemen ought to be above that thing. See? Underground road! Why, that's the most visionary scheme that ever entered into the mind of man."

Mr. McVay trotted out his favorite plea that a hearing be given the elevated railroad people on the improvement of their facilities, but Mr. Orr suggested that when they made application the commission would know what to do.

John Brandt of King's Bridge presented the following:

At a meeting of the Marble Hill Improvement and Resident Property Owners' Association, held at its rooms, Marble Hill, Twelfth Ward, New-York City, Feb. 19, 1895, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, It is currently reported that the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners, at a recent meeting, voted to construct their contemplated extension no further north than One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street; and

Whereas, At the last annual election it was voted to construct a rapid-transit road to the city line, which, as we construe it, would carry the road beyond Van Cortlandt Park; therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully, but earnestly, represent that to stop this much-needed improvement short of the city line for of Van Cortlandt Park would not comply with the present and rapidly-growing needs of that portion of the city, which we specially represent, and its immediate neighborhood, would not comply with the declared wishes of the voters as expressed last November, and, moreover, would be harmful to the members of this association and others who, on the strength of the vote above referred to, either purchased homes in this vicinity or have purchased lots, built, or are building, homes, and have largely increased the value of taxable property in and near that neighborhood.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be furnished to the Board of Rapid-Transit Commissioners and to his Honor the Mayor of this city.

After the executive session, Secretary Delafield announced that the commission had adopted the resolutions on routes and general plan of construction published in The New-York Times on Saturday, with purely verbal modifications and no substantial changes, except that the Commissioners have the option of putting sewer pipes under the roadway. In such event the width of the tunnel is not to exceed fifty feet.

In regard to the applications for the extension of the east and west side routes, the Commissioners said that some satisfaction may be found in the fact that a bill before the Legislature authorizes them to lay out routes. It does not, however, authorize the construction of them. That is left for future action.

Had Gunpowder in Her Cargo.

The steamship Mohawk of the Atlantic Transport Line, which yesterday arrived from London, was not allowed to come up to the city on account of the forty tons of gunpowder which she had in her cargo. Her twelve cabin passengers were brought up to the company's pier by the transfer boat William Fletcher.

The vessel will remain at her anchorage in Gravesend Bay until the explosive part of her cargo has been discharged.

CAPT. CROSS RESTORED

The Police Board Acts After Consulting Mr. Wellman.

MR. ANDREWS SEEKS INFORMATION

Wants to Know About Indicted Men on Duty and About Service Time of All Policemen.

Adam A. Cross is again a Captain of New-York police, and George Smith, who had been a ward man, is now a patrolman.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman attended the secret part of the meeting of the Police Commissioners yesterday afternoon, and gave his views as to the decision of Justice Van Brunt, who ordered that Cross and George Smith, who were dismissed last Fall, be reinstated. When the public meeting was opened again, it was decided to reinstate both men.

After the meeting, Superintendent Byrnes assigned Capt. Cross to the command of the Fifth Precinct, in Leonard Street. Ward Man Smith was assigned to patrol duty in the Church Street Station. Capt. Cross was congratulated by numerous friends when his shield was restored to him. He took charge of the Fifth Precinct last night.

Cross and his ward man, George Smith, together with Capt. Devery and Ward Men Glennon and Burns, were accused of blackmail by Katie Schubert and Rhoda Sandford, keepers of disorderly houses on the east side.

Commissioner Andrews introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be directed to prepare and submit to the Board of Police Commissioners a statement containing the following information:

1. The names of all officers of this department who are now under indictment for crime, and who have not been formally relieved from duty by the board.

2. The amount of time lost on account of sickness, or otherwise, by each employe of this department other than the uniformed force since Jan. 1, 1894, and the reason therefor.

3. A list of all patrolmen who have served for twenty-five years or over in this department and who are now doing regular patrol duty. All names upon this list shall be arranged in the order of the length of service, the patrolman with the longest service being No. 1. This list shall be accompanied by a brief statement showing the total number of years and months of service of each patrolman thereon, the number of years and months of service upon light or special duty, and the total number of days' fine imposed to March 1, 1895.

4. A list showing the names of all officers now on duty in the various court squads. This list shall be accompanied by a brief statement, showing the number of years and months of service of every officer therein, the number of years and months of service upon light or special duty, and the total number of days' fine imposed to March 1, 1895.

Commissioner Andrews explained after the meeting that he wished to get certain information about members of the department. He said he believed that men under indictment for a serious crime should not be retained on duty while the indictment hung over them.

"I believe also," he said, "that men who have served the department for many years and who have good records should be put on light duty."

The men who were indicted and have not been suspended are Capt. Schmittberger of the King's Bridge Station, Sergt. William O'Toole of the Essex Market Court squad, Detective Sergeant William E. Frink, and ex-Ward Man Jeremiah S. Levy. Capt. Schmittberger was indicted for accepting a bribe of $500 from Agent Forget of the French Steamship Line, but because he appeared as a willing witness before the Lexow committee and told about corruption in the Police Department, he was not brought to trial. Sergt. O'Toole and Detective Sergeant Frink were indicted for blackmailing Dr. Whitehead. It is probable that when the list is handed in, Commissioner Andrews will recommend that the indicted officers be suspended from duty.

A decision by Corporation Counsel Scott was read, and it is probable that its effect will be to have John Buckley, a patrolman of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, promoted to an existing vacancy of Roundsman. Patrolman Buckley is a war veteran, and claimed that this fact gave him seniority over the other applicants for promotion. Corporation Counsel Scott agreed with this view, and at the next meeting Buckley will be examined and, if found proficient, promoted.

Ten men were put on probation, among them being "Charlie Kammer," the pugilist, who recently fought a drawn battle with "Jim" Sullivan, before the Seaside Athletic Club. The probationists were all required to sign the new affidavit, declaring that they had not paid money to any one for their appointment.

The Police Board hereafter will meet Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to facilitate the making of appointments.

Mr. Rogers Replies to Mr. Rives.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mr. G. L. Rives, Chairman of the Committee of Ten, in his letter to me, published in The Times this morning, admits that Section 285 of the New-York City Consolidation act, which is copied into Section 33 of the bill in relation to the Police Department drafted by the Committee of Ten, authorizing domiciliary visitations by order of the Superintendent of Police, unsupported by oath or affirmation and without particularly describing the persons to be seized, is in conflict with Article IV. of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. He claims, however, that the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution were not intended to limit the powers of the State Governments, but to operate on the National Government alone.

It is true that previous to the adoption of the fourteenth amendment this construction was given by the United States Supreme Court, but since its adoption it has been repeatedly held that the fundamental rights and privileges guaranteed by the previous amendments to citizens of the United States were extended so as to make their recognition obligatory on both the State and Federal Governments, (see in re Kemmler, 136 U. S., Page 436; Powell vs. Pennsylvania, 127 U. S., Page 678; People vs. Marx, 99 N. Y., Pages 377-386; Minnesota vs. Barker, 136 U. S., Pages 313-319.) In the case cited by Mr. Rives (in re Spies, 123 U. S., 131) the court expressed no opinion as to how far the fourteenth amendment had extended the application of the previous amendments, but refused the petition upon the ground either that the evidence showed there had been no violation of privileges and immunities guaranteed by the United States Constitution, or that the question under the rules of practice had been raised too late. The words in the fourteenth amendment applicable are: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

WILLIAM E. ROGERS,
New-York, March 26.

Mr. and Mrs. McClellan Going Abroad.

Congressman George B. McClellan will sail for Europe with Mrs. McClellan on the steamship Paris to-day.

Mrs. McClellan has not been in good health for some months, and they will go to Germany, where Mrs. McClellan will try the baths. They will return to this city in a few months.

GOT FUNDS BY FRAUD, THEY SAY

George D. Burton of Boston Arrested on a Charge Made by Brouwer & McGown, Brokers.

George D. Burton, who has had business prominence in Boston, and has heretofore enjoyed a good reputation, is under arrest charged with obtaining $15,000 from Brouwer & McGown, brokers, at 2 Wall Street, by fraud.

A New-York detective caught him in Boston Sunday. Yesterday he was taken to the District Attorney's office and was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions, where Judge Fitzgerald fixed bail at $5,000. It was furnished later.

His operations here with the brokers began in December, when he was introduced to them by George E. Bell as an electrician and President of the Boston Heating and Forging Company, at 194 Washington Street, Boston, with a factory at Woburn, Mass. He said he wished $15,000 for the development of the company, and offered a bonus of $1,500 for it. The brokers gave him three notes and accepted as their bonus a check for $500 on the Market National Bank of Boston and a sight draft on himself.

Both check and draft were returned to them unpaid. Meanwhile, the three notes, instead of being used as collateral, as agreed, had been sold, and reached the hands of innocent persons.

There was trouble over the transaction from the beginning. Mr. Burton said yesterday that he had stopped payment on the check and draft because they had been forwarded by the brokers for collection in advance of the time agreed. He said also that he was here last week trying to arrange the matter. He seemed surprised that officers should have been sent after him to Boston.

When arrested he waived his right to demand requisition proceedings and returned with the officers. At the District Attorney's office yesterday he said he could obtain bail in any amount. His counsel failed to find a bondsman until near the close of the day, when he appeared with Israel O. Black of 35 Park Avenue, who qualified in three lots at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Lenox Avenue, valued at $21,000.

The brokers who made the complaint were at a loss to account for a reason for Mr. Burton's course.

"He is a reputable man," Mr. Brouwer said, "and is well known in Boston. He is President of the United States Electric Forging Company and senior member in the Burton Heating and Forging Company. He is also inventor of the Burton stock car, which is used by the railroads for live stock. I can only suppose that he was in financial straits and overreached himself."

THE NEW DEPUTY OF PUBLIC WORKS

A Question Whether He Will Assume the Duties of His Position.

ALBANY, March 26.—There is a question in the minds of many whether Jacob V. Jacobs of Troy, appointed as Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, will assume the position on April 1. At its meeting last week the newly-constituted Civil Service Commission adopted a resolution transferring the position of Deputy Superintendent of Public Works from Class B to Class A. Class A consists of deputies who may be appointed without examination. This resolution was approved by Gov. Morton on Saturday morning, and almost immediately Superintendent Easton announced the appointment of Mr. Jacobs as his deputy.

When David B. Hill was Governor the office of Assistant Superintendent of Public Works sprang into being, although the law creating the Commissioners of Public Buildings (Chapter 349, Laws of 1883) contained no provision for such a position. Albert Hitchcock of Elmira, one of Mr. Hill's protegés, was given the position, and has since held it.

When the present administration took hold, the "Assistant" was changed to "Deputy." The public officers law, (Chapter 277, Laws of 1893,) among the duties and powers of the Superintendent of Public Buildings, provides that he may, "subject to the approval of the Trustees, appoint all persons necessary in the maintenance department of public buildings," &c. Nothing is said of a deputy or an assistant.

Suicide of George Ferguson.

George Ferguson, an old hospital nurse, committed suicide early yesterday morning in a lodging house at 278 Bowery by shooting himself in the head.

He had been at the lodging house only a week. He left no letter explaining his suicide.

Among his effects were found letters of recommendation from Roosevelt, Riverside, and Presbyterian Hospitals. His service in the three hospitals had extended over a period of twenty years. Superintendent Lathrop of Roosevelt Hospital said that there was never a nurse employed in the hospital who commanded greater respect and esteem than Ferguson.

Ferguson was employed until ten days ago as a clerk in the Hudson Street Hospital. He left the institution of his own accord. Those who knew him say that he was occasionally depressed, and it is supposed that he resolved to kill himself, while in a melancholy mood.

Passengers for Europe.

Many notable people will leave these shores to-day on the outward bound fleet of vessels.

Among those who are booked to sail by the White Star liner Majestic are Richard Croker and family, the Count and Countess Longier Villors, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Fairchild and Miss Grace Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Griffin and the Misses Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Drayton Hillyer, Mr. and Mrs. John Jameson, and Mrs. J. C. Rogers.

The American liner Paris will have among her passengers for Southampton O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) John W. Mackay, Jr., and Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Genevieve Morison and Miss Morison, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Outhwaite, Mrs. R. Owen and Miss Owen, Mrs. Redfield Proctor, Miss Proctor, and Redfield Proctor, Jr., Mrs. C. C. Rice and the Misses Rice, A. E. Taussig, and Dr. W. C. Weld.

An Actor Dies in a Hallway.

Samuel H. P. Meigs, an actor, sixty-four years old, who lived at 172 West Ninety-seventh Street, died suddenly of heart disease in the hallway of 129 East Twenty-third Street late Monday night, while on his way home from Brooklyn, where he had been playing in "The Brownies" at the Amphion Theatre. He leaves a son, who lives at 93 West One Hundred and Third Street.

The City of Trenton Sued.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—The County of Mercer has begun a suit against the City of Trenton for unpaid taxes for 1894. The amount of the taxes due the county from the city is $173,520. Under the law, the city must pay its share of the county tax out of the first money it receives. The amount of the taxes due for 1894 in the city was $185,520, but only $10,000 was turned over to the county authorities.

NORTON AND QUINN TRIAL

Men, They Declared, Only Worked When Cars Were Running.

TIME TABLES AND RULES NOT ADMITTED

No Demand for Change of Hours or Schedule Was Made Prior to Dec. 28, 1894—To Go to the Jury To-day.

President Benjamin Norton and Superintendent Daniel J. Quinn of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, Brooklyn, were represented in their trial yesterday before Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, on the charge of having violated the ten-hour law, by Col. A. E. Lamb and ex-Judge Morris. Assistant District Attorney Maguire appeared for the prosecution.

In opening for the prosecution, Mr. Maguire said the case was of extreme importance, because it involved the adjudication of the constitutionality and interpretation of Chapter 529, Laws of 1887, known as the ten-hour law, which as yet had never been passed upon.

He introduced in evidence the time tables and rules of the company to show that the men were required to work more than ten hours in twelve consecutive hours. Col. Lamb objected to the manner in which the evidence was offered and Mr. Maguire's comments upon it.

Judge Moore said:

"If that book is introduced as evidence I shall have to direct the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendants. If the men went into the employ of the company knowing that they would be required to work more than ten hours in twelve, their doing so was voluntary, and not the result of exaction by the company. Men can make whatever terms with employers they wish."

Jeremiah Desmond, one of the complaining conductors, who said that he had had to work eleven hours and nine minutes in twelve consecutive hours, on cross-examination by ex-Judge Morris acknowledged that his nine trips a day consumed only 540 minutes, or nine hours. The other two hours and nine minutes, he said, were consumed at the stands, at which places he was not allowed to leave his car. He also said that if he did not start his car according to the time table he would be suspended.

When the people's case was rested, President Norton and Superintendent Quinn testified that they did not consider that the men worked except during the actual time when their cars were running, and that in no case did they work more than ten hours out of any consecutive twelve hours. No complaint or demand for a change of hours or schedule had been made prior to Dec. 28, 1894. The employment of the men was simply a matter of contract, with which they were familiar at the time of hiring.

A number of the company's men who went out on strike, but have been reinstated, testified that no objection to the hours or time tables had been made prior to Dec. 28, 1894.

Patrick J. Collins of the Executive Board of District Assembly No. 75, K. of L., testified for the prosecution in rebuttal that the whole difficulty arose because the company would not comply with the law, and the men refused to make a new contract for this year unless the hours of labor were differently adjusted.

The case went over until this morning, when it will be summed up and given to the jury.

CONDITION OF THE RICE TRADE

Receipts in the South and the Crop Movement.

Advices from the South regarding the rice trade for the last week report a free movement along the Atlantic coast, with fractional advances in good to prime grades. The situation has changed somewhat in New-Orleans, and while there is no marked pressure, there is a more apparent disposition to sell rough at its value in comparison with cleaned. This change of attitude on the part of rough rice holders has caused enlarged inquiry, and five mills are now running. The chief additions to the stock of cleaned have been of ordinary to good grades, as the finer selections of rough are in active request for seeding purposes at prices far beyond their relative value for consumption.

Foreign, as heretofore, commands about nine-tenths of the total business of the country. The supply is fair and firmly held, as the outlook gives indication of hardening values.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts—Rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 718,310 sacks; last year, 1,075,134 sacks. Sales—Cleaned, (estimated,) 168,834 bbls; last year, 234,601 bbls. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts—Cleaned, 40,250 bbls; last year, 22,641 bbls. Sales, 36,095 bbls; last year, 20,513 bbls.

Passengers to Stay on the Para.

At the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company it was said yesterday that the passengers of the steamship City of Para, which vessel was towed into Hampton Roads Monday by the Prins Wilhelm IV., would remain on board until the broken propeller could be removed and a new one fitted in place. This work, it was estimated, would be completed by to-morrow.

The vessel has been placed in drydock, and no other injury except that to the broken propeller blade has been discovered. The agent expects that she will resume her interrupted trip to Colon not later than to-morrow morning.

Got a Bicycle for Seven Cents.

An up-town bicycle club has been helping its funds and adding something to its reputation recently by offering wheels at the Stock Exchange by raffle. The wheels were of the kind priced at $100 in the maker's catalogue. Two of them were raffled yesterday, Samuel Walsh winning one on an investment of $1.20, and another member, who hid his identity, got one for 7 cents.

A raffle started Saturday, on which there was a drawing yesterday, resulted in a winning for a member of the Consolidated Exchange, who managed to get his name in the Stock Exchange list, and whose investment was 14 cents.

Diamond Cutter von Reeth's Case.

The examination of F. Von Reeth, the diamond cutter who arrived here on the Westernland in company with twelve others, was concluded yesterday. Von Reeth, in the second examination which was accorded him, claimed that he was not a contract laborer, but a speculator. He was paroled in custody of his counsel. Decision in his case has been reserved.

Cashier Van Vleck Resigns.

William D. Van Vleck, cashier of the Shoe and Leather Bank, has tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, to take effect April 1. It is expected that he will be succeeded by John I. Cole, who became assistant cashier several weeks ago.

FOR TAKING HIS SON ASHORE

What Customs Officers Think of Secretary Carlisle's Action When the Paris Arrived.

Customs officers talked yesterday of the violation of law Saturday by Secretary Carlisle in taking his son from the Paris before that ship had been passed by the Health Officer as if there were more humor in it than anything else. Of course, it was not supposed by any one that the Secretary intended to evade the law or overstep it, and those who took a serious view thought that the chief blame lay with local customs officers, under whose eyes the regulations governing such matters were constantly brought, rather than with the Secretary, whose observation of such matters is at best casual.

Surveyor McGuire, who attended the Secretary down the bay, felt it his duty yesterday to report the facts to the Collector. The report was not made public. Mr. McGuire said he knew the Secretary had no thought of stepping upon the Health Officer's rights and powers.

Health Officer Doty had already filed his complaint and had pointed to the law which imposes a penalty of $2,000 fine or imprisonment for one year, or both, for its violation. Capt. Watkins of the Paris also gave his explanation of the affair to the Collector, and afterward said:

"I never questioned for a moment that everything connected with the transfer was all right. When I heard that the Secretary of the Treasury was on board the cutter and wanted to take off his son, who was a passenger, I was a good enough navigator to believe that everything was regular and shipshape. I am not a lawyer, nor do I know a blessed thing about the peculiarities of law. There was a member of the Cabinet on a boat furnished by the Government. He was accompanied by the Surveyor of the Port. He wanted his son. I saw no objection to his going ashore before the ship docked. I let him go. That's all I know about it. I am not a lawbreaker, and I recognize the importance of port regulations. If I have offended Dr. Doty in any way I am sorry. I never meant to."

Collector Kilbreth would not say what action he might feel obliged to take. It was not supposed at the Custom House that it would be more than form required.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—W. K. Carlisle, son of Secretary Carlisle, was at the Treasury Department this morning. He was asked by a representative of the United Press about his alleged violation of the local quarantine law in New-York in coming off the steamship Paris.

He said he knew nothing about the matter until he saw the subject printed in the newspapers. He had not received until then even an intimation that he was violating any local or national law, and did not know even now that he had. He said he certainly had no such intention in view. The vessel remained at Quarantine for some time, and shortly after he left the Paris she left Quarantine and followed after the revenue cutter, upon which he, the Secretary, and others were proceeding to New-York City.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS

The Raleigh and Columbia to Join Admiral Meade's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The cruiser Raleigh rejoined the Atlanta at Colon yesterday, after a week's stay at Carthagena, where she went for coal. As affairs are now quieter on the isthmus, it is probable that she will join Admiral Meade's squadron at Kingston. The fleet, which left San Domingo on Saturday, should have reached Kingston Sunday, unless, as is believed at the Navy Department, it cruised around the Island of Haiti and through the Windward Passage, off Cape Maysi, where the Allianca incident occurred. The Columbia should reach Kingston about Friday, when Admiral Meade will be in command of the largest and finest American fleet that has ever met in a British port.

The naval training ship Essex arrived at St. Thomas, West Indies, to-day, where she will remain until April 5, then sailing for Yorktown, Va.

The gunboat Castine completed her passage of the Suez Canal this morning on her way to Zanzibar to render assistance, if needed, to Consul Hollis, who has been for some months resting under a charge of murdering a native who invaded his house at midnight. He was acquitted by the local court, but, under a peculiar provision of Portuguese colonial law, an appeal to the throne was made by the prosecution for another trial, and in the meantime Mr. Hollis has been on parole. It is possible that the Castine may also visit Madagascar (where ex-Consul Waller of the United States is in trouble) after leaving Zanzibar, but no instructions to that effect have been sent.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

LI HUNG CHANG ATTACKED—An attempt by a Japanese to assassinate China's peace envoy.

SENOR MURUAGA RETIRES—One of the results of the Allianca incident.

THE CHICAGO HOME AGAIN—The white ship's eventful cruise in European waters.

GOV. MORTON TO THE FRONT—A special message to the New-York Legislature.

GEORGIA CYCLONE SWEPT—Great damage done, especially in Augusta and Columbus.

ENGLAND HAS GLADSTONE—Possibilities of the patriarch's reassumption of power.

TREACHERY TO McKINLEY—Foraker's followers not giving him a loyal support.

LAST OF THE BLUE LAWS—Connecticut's Legislature thinks it time they vanished.

THE THIRD HOUSE RULES—Disgraceful record of the Republican Legislature of New-Jersey.

CONTOUR OF PLATT'S HEAD—Results of the researches of a phrenologist.

DEFERENCE TO BISMARCK—The visitors to the Iron Chancellor at Lauenberg.

ROBINSONS FOUND GUILTY—Life imprisonment for Clarence and twenty years for his wife.

GEN. ADAM BADEAU DEAD—The aide, companion, and biographer of Gen. Grant.

NOTES OF THE REVOLUTION—Found in interesting letters from Gen. G. S. Silliman.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Nitrogen, by Henry Stewart; Plows and Plowing, Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

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DELAY DUE TO CAUTION

The Grand Jury Desired More Corroborative Testimony.

DEVELOPMENTS LOOKED FOR TO-DAY

Witnesses from the Park and Fire Departments and the Madison Square Garden—McLaughlin Case for Monday.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury held a short session yesterday, during which, however, a number of witnesses was examined. Foreman Leggett did not reach the Criminal Courts Building until after 11 o'clock, and at 1:30 an adjournment was taken until this morning.

It is known that indictments against police officials, found some time ago, have been held back because, after the decision of the General Term in the cases of ex-Capt. Cross and his ward man, Smith, it was deemed desirable to secure more corroborative testimony.

Cross and his ward man were dismissed from the force on testimony by Rosie Schubert and Rhoda Sandford, which, being uncorroborated, was diseregarded by the General Term Judges, who ordered the reinstatement of Cross and Smith.

The disagreement of the jury in the case of ex-Capt. Michael Doherty, whose prosecution was based on similar testimony, has also had its effect in making the Grand Jurors more cautious.

A great deal of testimony has been taken in connection with the indictments which have been held back, and it is possible that they may be handed up when the Court of Oyer and Terminer opens this morning.

The investigation into the affairs of the Park Department was continued by the Grand Jury yesterday, Superintendent Parsons and several other attachés being examined, and the presence of firemen indicated that the investigation of the irregularities in the Fire Department, discovered by Henry Winthrop Gray when he was a Fire Commissioner, has not been ended.

There were also in the witness room several Madison Square Garden employes, called to testify as to their knowledge of money paid to the police for permitting prize fights and sparring matches in the Garden. It was brought out during the Lexow investigation that no fistic exhibition was allowed there for years unless the police received a certain proportion of the gate money.

District Attorney Fellows yesterday notified the counsel for Inspector McLaughlin that his case would be called before Justice Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer next Monday, the first day of the April term. Of the five indictments against McLaughlin the first charged him with having extorted $250 from Walter H. Harrison on Aug. 11, 1891, while Harrison was erecting a building in the First Precinct, of which McLaughlin was Captain; the second with having taken $75 from Thomas E. Tripler, a dealer in second-hand building material, May 3, 1891; the third, with having taken $50 from Frederick M. Hausling June 21, 1891; the fourth, with receiving $50 under similar circumstances from Francis W. Seagrist, Jr., Nov. 21, 1891, and the fifth, with another alleged transaction with Charles H. Southard May 4, 1891.

Each indictment contains five counts, four for bribery and one for extortion. The first four counts in each indictment allege that the sums mentioned therein were paid to McLaughlin and received by him as a bribe upon the understanding that he was to protect the giver from police interference.

The count for extortion in each case charges that Inspector McLaughlin obtained the money by threatening to interfere with, harass, and annoy the business of the persons who paid him, unless they bought his favor.

Patrick Gerrity, a laborer, forty-six years old, of 313 West Sixteenth Street, who was indicted recently for a violation of the Election law, was arrested yesterday. He is charged with having gone into a voting booth with a voter to whom the proper oath of disability had not been administered by the Election Inspectors. He was held for trial in $1,000 bail.

All the election officials and voters against whom indictments were found recently will be called to plead in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning.

BIG CROP OF GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES

Senator Rogers Among Those Who Would Succeed Gov. Werts.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—Senator Maurice Rogers of Camden this evening formally announced his candidacy for the Republican Gubernatorial nomination.

The full list of Republican candidates for the succession to Gov. Werts is as follows: Ex-Congressman John Kean, Jr., of Union County, ex-Congressman George Hires of Salem, Senator Foster M. Voorhees of Union County, ex-Senator John W. Griggs of Passaic County, Franklin Murphy of Essex County, Frank A. Magowan of Mercer County, and Senator Rogers.

It is likely that other candidates will spring up as the time of the convention shall draw near. The Republicans regard the nomination for Governor this year as equivalent to election, though it was more than a generation ago that they elected a Governor in this State.

Cleveland Detectives Get the Reward.

BUFFALO, March 26.—Considerable discussion has been going on over the question of the disposition of the one-thousand-five-hundred-doll

PREFERS A GREATER NEWARK

School Commissioner Roberts of Orange Thinks Consolidation Second Choice

—Commissioner Lindsley's Views.

ORANGE, N. J., March 26.—School Commissioner George P. Roberts of the Second Ward, in discussing the desirability of a consolidation of the Oranges, said to-day:

"The Oranges would be better off if they were consolidated with Newark. But if this is not possible or practical then they should unite and form one large city, with Vailsburg, of course, included. We now have a very pretty city, with all the modern improvements of a great city, but our large tax rate is what keeps people away from here who would otherwise be glad to become residents.

"If our improvements could be extended to the other Oranges, they should be glad to get them, and then their aid in helping us defray the expense would greatly lessen our tax rate and would act for the benefit of all concerned. But all the arguments in favor of a consolidation of the Oranges apply with greater force to a consolidation of Newark, this city, and the townships of Essex County. I think in that event the tax rate would be still further reduced.

"My idea would be to have one large city from the Passaic to the mountain top, taking in all the Oranges, Bloomfield, Montclair, Belleville, and Clinton, and I think a great many of the influential and wealthy men of the Oranges are in favor of such a project, as well as a large proportion of the poorer class."

School Commissioner Charles A. Lindsley of the Second Ward said he was in favor of consolidation:

"In the matter of our charitable enterprises we could work more harmoniously and with greater results if our dividing lines were abolished and we were one large city with a single head. I doubt whether the running expenses of the Government would be appreciably diminished or whether our property values would be greatly enhanced by consolidation, but then those are only secondary considerations. We would probably fare better in the way of public parks.

"I believe we would all deplore a consolidation with Newark, and it appears to me that if we consolidate we can more successfully oppose Newark's effort to annex us."

DECREASE IN TELEPHONE EARNINGS

Annual Meeting of the Bell Company and Election of Directors.

BOSTON, March 26.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Bell Telephone Company to-day it was voted to change the by-laws so as to make the Board of Directors thirteen instead of twelve. President Hudson read the annual report while a vote was being taken for the Directors. The report was accepted.

All ballots were cast for W. R. Driver as Treasurer and the thirteen Directors, and they were declared unanimously elected. The new Directors are Charles W. Amory and Moses Williams of Boston, the latter succeeding Thomas B. Bailey.

The annual report shows that 582,506 instruments were under rental at the close of last year, a gain of 16,015 over the year preceding. The number of exchanges at that date was 867, a gain of 29; miles of wire in operation, 396,674, a gain of 43,194; some 148,225 miles of wire are under ground. The amount of investment in telephone property in the United States is $77,500,000.

A comparative statement of earnings and expenses for the year as against 1893 shows rental of telephones, $2,502,992; decrease, $1,010.19; dividends, (none of the earnings of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company were divided,) $1,937,457; increase $113,226; commission from ex-territorial lines, $106,939, decrease $1,682; commission from telegraph business, $20,352, increase $160; real estate, $69,675, increase $1,578; interest, $196,455, decrease $29,481; miscellaneous, $5,172, decrease $5,914. Total, $4,818,244, decrease $932,832.

Against these earnings are set expenses, $1,724,459, a decrease of $131,132 over 1893, leaving the net earnings $3,123,785, a decrease of $801,700.

Surplus account Dec. 31, 1893, $2,151,011; net earnings, 1894, $3,123,785; total, $5,274,796. Regular dividends 1894, $2,400,000; extra dividends 1894, $600,000; reserve for depreciation of interests, $123,785; total, $3,123,785. Surplus account Dec. 31, 1894, $2,151,011.

Probable Murder of a Pensioner.

CEDARVILLE, Ohio, March 26.—The suburban residence of William H. Wilker was burned this morning. The fire originated in a detached room in which slept a relative, Sanford Wilson, who was burned beyond recognition. He was single and about sixty years old. The body was found lying face downward on the floor. He was an old soldier and had drawn a large pension yesterday. This is missing. His skull was found to be crushed, and foul play is suspected.

Made Three Attempts at Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—W. J. Hurley was convicted to-day of attempting to bribe the jury in the case of Bank Wrecker McDonald. Hurley has suicidal mania, and yesterday afternoon, during a recess of court, threw himself in front of a cable car, but was rescued before being injured. This morning he was prevented from throwing himself over the balcony in the county jail, and later he tried to beat his brains out against the stone wall.

Mrs. Von Der Ahe Secures a Divorce.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 26.—Mrs. Chris Von Der Ahe, wife of the manager of the St. Louis baseball club, secured a decree of divorce from her husband to-day. He was ordered to pay Mrs. Von Der Ahe the sum of $3,150 as alimony. Von Der Ahe did not contest the suit.

Situations Wanted—Females.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By French girl, from Paris; speaks English; in private family; good sewer; best personal reference. Mlle. Rey, 155 West 26th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a first-class chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; city references. H., 157 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. 258 West 47th St., two flights, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; best city reference. S. D., Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; first-class reference. 48 East 60th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By German Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting in private family; good reference. 200 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WITH WAITING.—No objection to a private boarding house. 309 West 43d St.; ring Plenderleith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl for chamberwork and waiting; city reference. 238 East 56th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a girl for chamberwork and sewing; good references. Norton, 134 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced, educated girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 208 East 41st St., Larkin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—By young woman as chambermaid and nurse; willing to assist in waiting; good city reference. 335 East 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as chambermaid and seamstress; good city reference. B. C., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; will assist with other work; first-class city reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID.—By thoroughly experienced chambermaid and waitress; several years' city reference. F., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 112 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress. Present employer's, 59 East 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress in small American family; city or country; good city reference. Call, after 3 o'clock, at 439 West 34th St., first floor, west.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with children or plain washing; best reference. Mackey, care of Mrs. Cregan, 107 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; all kinds of family sewing; best city reference; Call at present employer's, 41 West 92d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or help with children; first-class reference; no cards. Mason, 135 West 62d St., Mason's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl; competent; willing and obliging; or as nurse to growing children; good city references. Lallemain, 158 West 20th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-competent chambermaid; understands care of parlors; leaves on account of family going to Europe; best city reference. A. B., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and seamstress in private family. 101 West 86th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; best city references. K. D., Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress or grown children. Call, two days, 686 6th Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting or chambermaid alone; city reference. 574 3d Av., third bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Address, by letter, S. S., 52 Avenue A.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and to plain sewing, or first-class waitress in private family; best references. 211 East 56th St., Dinnehy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or MAID.—By North German girl as first-class chambermaid or maid; no objection to travel. Address, present employer's, Deising, 831 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In a small private family; best reference. 212 West 59th St., present employer.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young North of Ireland girl as excellent family cook; understands all kinds fancy cooking; side dishes, pastry, &c.; city or country; best reference. N. F. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as competent cook, the other as competent chambermaid; willing to assist the butler or laundress; personal references. 145 West 60th St., Hagan's bell.

COOK—BUTLER.—By married couple; no children; wife is a first-class Vienna cook; husband as first-class butler; in private family; city or country; best city reference. Cook, 216 East 61st St.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant young woman; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook; willing to do some washing; in small private family; good baker; excellent city reference. M. H., Box 242 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as good cook in small private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. K. W., Box 208 Times Up Town.

COOK.—First-class, by a respectable woman in a private family; understands her duties thoroughly; will assist with coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 971 Madison Av.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a young Protestant woman; or general housework for two; city or country; best city reference. K. C., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress in a private family; is willing and obliging; country or city; city reference from last place. 425 West 42d St., one flight.

COOK.—All kinds of French and English cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept or assistance given; best reference; city or country. 254 West 32d St., care McCoy.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes a position for her cook and chambermaid, whom she will highly recommend. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 9 East 69th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; good city reference; willing to assist with coarse washing; no cards. 230 East 72d St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing in small private family; four years' reference from last place; no cards. 216 West 84th St., Galway's bell.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook, &c.; willing and obliging; in quiet family; wages, $20; city references. 113 West 56th St., Splane's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class North of Ireland cook in a private family; can take entire charge of kitchen if required; first-class baker; city reference. R., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; no objection to do plain washing; best city reference. 324 East 31st St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 250 West 33d St., one flight, back.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as cook, the other as waitress, in a private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, from 10 to 4, at 231 East 84th St.; ring Reid's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city reference. 78 West 48th St.; ring Miss Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class family cook and laundress; understands her business; two years' personal city reference from last employer. 204 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a good plain cook in private family; willing to do a little coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 971 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotchwoman as cook; willing to assist with washing; best of city reference given; city or country; small family. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By competent cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, and desserts; excellent baker; best city reference. 410 West 50th St.; ring Leonard's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent bread maker; good city references. Call, two days, 301 East 100th St.; ring King's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; good city reference. 207 8th Av., between 45th and 46th Sts., first bell.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as plain cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 1,527 2d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman and daughter as first-class cook and waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; best city reference. 880 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; disengaged in two days; best city references. R. C.; Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress in private family; three years' city reference. 300 West 37th St., second bell.

COOK.—First-class; young woman; takes full charge; best city reference. 158 West 28th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in an American family; city or country; first-class city reference; $40 to $50. Cook, 243 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; first-class laundress; good baker; economical; city reference. 760 10th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook, and to assist with coarse washing; best city reference. 246 East 55th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; family, hotel, or institution. 34 West 13th St.

COOK.—By Scotch woman as competent cook in private family; city or country; good city references. 206 East 76th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city references. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman; first-class; will assist with washing; best city references. Call or address, for two days, 98 8th Av., near 15th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family. Call, Tuesday, at 279 Lexington Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By young girl as cook in private American family; best of city reference; last employer can be seen. 215 East 74th St., third floor.

COOK.—To do plain cooking and washing in a small family, or to do chamberwork; will be found willing and obliging. 509 West 49th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls; one as cook, other as waitress; private family. 246 East 55th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By first-class Protestant woman; in private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; city reference. G., 234 East 25th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in a private family; good city references. Malone, 146 East 30th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; good city reference. 312 East 126th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook by the day; do any other work or place in country; best city reference. B., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a capable Swedish cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $30. L. K., Box 865 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in a private family; best city references. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook; would assist with washing; city or country; best city reference. 426 3d Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish cook and laundress; good reference. 310 East 35th St., Mrs. Rydborg.

COOK.—First-class; good reference; private family preferred. 772 2d Av., second flight.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or week; sleep home. 112 West 16th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to do day's work; washing or ironing. Mrs. Hagan, 244 West 67th St., first floor, front.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; would like a few engagements by the day. 309 West 55th St.; ring Durtnall's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day in first-class private families; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting. T. L., 162 East 23d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Artisan, designer, cutter, and perfect fitter; well made at reasonable prices; dinner, visiting, ball, and reception gowns, capes, coats, tailor-made suits; man's work; newest fashions; call and judge. 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—A young woman wishes a few more engagements, by the day, with private families; understands cutting and fitting perfectly; has first-class city references from other employers. S. J. R., 348 3d Av., third flat.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; by the day or at home; all latest styles; skirts, waists, &c.; organdies and wash dresses; will fit ladies at their residences if required. Tucker, 144 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, disengaged for two weeks, to go out by the day; good city reference. Adele, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day or week in private families; terms moderate. H. D., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-competent dressmaker; a few more engagements by the day. Mrs. Stanley, 324 East 30th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a highly-educated North German Protestant; takes entire charge and teaches children successfully; American family; highest reference. A. M., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a well-recommended North German nursery governess; good sewer. Klingschmitt, 28 East 4th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By English lady, for the Summer, with family in country; long experience; English, French, music; good city reference. Summer, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young German lady. Call at 51 Hart St., Brooklyn, from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By American woman as working housekeeper in small family where she could have a boy, who would be very useful; no objection to country. Mrs. McLoughlin, 100 East 128th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By young German girl, 17 years old, with a respectable family, to do general housework; city references. Willing, Box 196 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl; good plain cook and laundress. 226 East 57th St., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By strong young girl to do general housework; willing and obliging; good city reference. 424 West 53d St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl for general housework; cook, wash, and iron; first-class city reference. 226 East 56th St., ground floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do general housework; no washing; good city reference. 234 East 46th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do general housework; best reference. 234 East 29th St., rear flight, front.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as kitchenmaid or second laundress in private family; willing and obliging. J. O. Johnson, 433 West 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID or TRAVELING MAID.—By a North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take whole charge of lady's wadrobe; never seasick; best city references. D. E., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class on all kinds of sewing; willing to assist with other work; best city reference; answer by mail. 36 West 15th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent maid with lady going to Europe; good traveler and packer; good city reference. M., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; a competent person; two and a half years' first-class city references. W. B., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish woman; experienced hairdresser, seamstress, and packer. Call at present employer's, 520 5th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; understands dressmaking; hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; good reference. B. M., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian; competent in all her duties; first-class dressmaker. M. M., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS or WAIT ON invalid lady; best city reference. 65 Madison Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid, speaking English; good seamstress and dressmaker; good city reference. J. J. M., 222 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; no children; best city references. Delta, Box 279 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid; good hairdresser and dressmaker; city or country; references. L., Box 3, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By a well-educated North German person, who is an experienced dressmaker, with good city reference, as maid to young ladies or grown children; city or country. Mrs. R. Sprenger, 136 East 96th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS to GROWING CHILDren.—Speaks French, German, and English; experienced traveler; good packer; seven years' highest city references. C. A., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By competent, middle-aged person; good seamstress; speaks French, German, and English; experienced in sickness, traveling, and good sailor; city references. R., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

MAID or GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; speaks French and English; to go to Europe; best of references. G. H., 106 West 42d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; best city references. K. R., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl; wages, $22 to $25; best city and personal references. 334 West 49th St.; ring McCauly's bell.

MAID.—To wait on ladies or children; assist with other light duties; good seamstress; town or country; long years' reference. 223 East 45th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS or GOVERNESS.—By North German; speaks French and English; good traveler and packer; to go to Europe; city references. E. G., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID.—By young woman as competent maid to young ladies; good seamstress; first-class city reference. J. H., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress; good hairdresser and packer; accustomed to travel; best city reference. K. R., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress for young lady or growing children; references from first families. M. A., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a competent German maid; wishes to travel; good dressmaker and hairdresser; best city references. K. B., Box 881 Times, Up Town.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, and LIGHT CHAMBERwork.—City reference. S. A., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent French maid; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Duchene, Box 278 Times, Up Town.

MAID, NURSE, or SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; good dressmaker. E. B., 4 West 16th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress in a small family; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference. A. M., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as first-class laundress to go out by the day to do work in private families; good references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an American girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best of reference. 232 East 35th St.; ring third bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. A. S., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class (Swedish) laundress to go out washing or ironing Thursdays and Fridays; best reference. L., Box 250, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; three years' city reference; city or country. M. C., 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to go out by the day or week; first-class city references. 239 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; assist other work; city references. 36 West 59th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as an excellent laundress in a private family; best of city references. 797 7th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; first-class reference. 49 West 98th St.; ring janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Strictly first-class; excellent shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; best city references. 239 East 42d St., ring once.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family. Call, Tuesday, at 279 Lexington Av., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; first-class laundress; city reference; or would do plain cooking. Laundress, 856 9th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best reference from present employer. 4 West 16th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By American girl as nurse to growing children; can care infant from birth; city or country; would travel; best reference. 232 East 35th St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By a young girl to take care of growing children; willing to assist them with their lessons and do plain sewing; has never lived out before. 423 Park Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By a Frenchwoman of 30 as nurse or maid to grown children; first-class city reference; excellent disposition. Hélène, 341 West 80th St.

NURSE or MAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a young American Protestant as nurse or maid. Apply, Wednesday, 58 East 55th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse to take entire charge from birth and do plain sewing; best city references. E., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—To children from three years on; refined, competent North German, from Hanover; kindergartner; best references. F. F., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By French girl as nurse and seamstress; good city references. Mrs. Viegne, 126 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE.—A lady wishes situation for faithful infant's or child's nurse; five years in her employ. 4 East 46th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—Trained nurse returning to England the end of May would take charge of invalid or small children during voyage in return for first-class passage. Miss Sharpley, 9 St. James Av., Boston, Mass.

NURSE.—By a young lady with an invalid, or nursing by the day; first-class physician's reference. "L4," 276 West 118th St., care of Mr. E. Johnson.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a young woman with long experience and first-class city reference. M. Mack, 419 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; full charge of dining room and silver; willing and obliging; best city references. Address, for two days, M. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as first-class waitress in private family; can take butler's place; wages, $20 to $22; best city and personal references. 334 West 49th St.; ring McCauly's bell.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in a small private family; or as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Apply at present employer's, 31 East 30th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; thoroughly competent; understands care silver, salads, and wines; good city reference; wages, $20. M. K., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By first-class waitress or parlormaid in a private family; best city references; city or country. 221 West 60th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; takes butler's place; left on account of breaking up housekeeping; excellent city and personal references. Waitress, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced waitress, with first-class reference, to change for cook or housemaid; country preferred. F. L., Advertisement Agency, 554 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—First-class; takes butler's place; left on account of breaking up housekeeping; excellent city and personal references. Waitress, Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT or MAID to INVALID.—By English person; will go to Europe as attendant or maid to invalid lady, or take full charge of baby from birth; has some hospital experience; good sewer; willing and obliging; highest personal reference. Mrs. M., Box 231 Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

MASSEUSE.—Young woman trained in a school of calisthenics and massage desires a few more ladies to treat at their residence. Masseuse, 107 West 38th St.

MASSAGE and GYMNASTICS.—By Swedish graduate; face massage specialty. Nina Holmberg, 219 2d Av.

NEAT YOUNG GERMAN GIRL (21) WISHES position in small family. 284 East 10th St., room 12.

SEAL GARMENTS altered or repaired at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons. 5th Av.

UPHOLSTRESS.—By a Frenchwoman; curtains, slip covers a specialty; fancy articles nicely done; first-class references; city or country. Mme. Thiercel, 400 West 125th St.

USEFUL LADY—COOK.—By married couple, newly arrived; French; wife good cook, and man generally useful; references of many years. Miguet, 230 East 40th St.

UPSTAIRS WORK.—By girl in small family; reference. 3,198 3d Av., near 161st St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; single; age, 31; speaks three languages; is a thoroughly-competent, clean, honest, sober, and quiet servant; very best and long city references, and will be well recommended. T. W., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and COOK.—By Swedish married couple; first-class servants; thoroughly understand their business; unexceptionable references; will cater if necessary; city or country. L. B., 251 Columbus Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a German; age, 22; 15 months in this country; competent in his business; in private family; first-class references and best recommendation. H. B., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; age, 38; is a good valet; has excellent reference; will be personally recommended by last employer. Butler, care of John O'Hare, tailor, 458 4th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; thoroughly trained in English families; recently landed; age, 28; height, 5 feet 11 inches. W. W., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; experienced; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. W., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—English; ages, 38; wife a first-class cook; no objection to the country; good references. W. G., 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By couple; lately landed; wife first-class cook; would like quiet position in gentleman's family. Y. Z., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman as butler in private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city references. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; age, 35 years; willing and obliging; understands his business; in private family; city or country; city references. Louis B., 260 West 24th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a throughly-competent man; age, 35; speaks German and English fluently; first-class city references. W. S., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; city or country; best of personal and written references. 416 4th Av., restaurant.

BUTLER.—By a first-class Frenchman; thoroughly competent; highly recommended for capability and sobriety; six years' city references; disengaged. N., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By German; single; thoroughly understands his business; willing; not afraid of work; city or country; best city references. Butler, 7 Christopher St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes a situation for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; first-class valet. F. M., 119 Lenox Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young man; willing and obliging; good reference. A. Bullock, 215 East 40th St.

BUTLER and USEFUL MAN.—First-class references; present employer can be seen. J. McC., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; just landed; age, 29; height, 5 feet 9 inches; good reference. G. L., 151 East 27th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable married man; city or country; highly recommended by first-class city families; excellent driver; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; thoroughly sober, as reference will certify. Coachman, 106 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; good, reliable, stylish driver; sober, willing, and obliging; city or country; six years' first-class reference. Frank, 402 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly competent in every respect, and understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class references; written and personal. Thomas, 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Age, 35 years; understands his business thoroughly; good city driver; leaves on account of family going to Europe to stay; first-class city reference. J. M., 921 6th Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a Scotchman; best references from last employer; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; strictly sober, willing. Coachman, 426 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; city reference from last employer, who can be seen. Coachman, 50 East 62d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Single; city or country; thoroughly understands proper care horses, carriages, harness; best coachman can make himself useful; last employer seen. R., 226 East 40th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By young Englishman; married; no incumbrance; strictly sober; willing and obliging; personal reference. W. G., Box 406, 240 East 79th St.

COACHMAN.—Medium size; age, 36; understands the care of horses, carriages thoroughly; good driver; strictly temperate; city or country. Jones, 216 West 67th St.

COACHMAN.—Sober and reliable; has best of city reference; twelve years with last employer; who has given up horses; can refer to. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Colored; thoroughly understands his business; care of horses, carriages; willing, obliging, steady, sober, honest; city references. Address R. T., call 226 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—By young Swede, aged 25, in private family; good reference. Nelson, 818 East 146th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent; single; six years' city reference from one place. W. H., 151 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—By married man; first-class; best city references from last employer. J. Hever, McDonald's Stable, 507 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By a willing and obliging young Englishman; good city driver; best personal reference. R. J. G., Box 823, 240 East 79th St.

COACHMAN and GENERALLY USEFUL MAN.—City or country driver; over six years' reference. Advertiser, 365 West 52d St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By strictly temperate American; capable, willing; city or country; reference. Earnest, Box 205, Times.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class Englishman; understands all the duties of a stable; married; no children. C. D., 11 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By Englishman; competent four-in-hand whip and hornblower; married; excellent references. C. W., 135 West 51st St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. J. B., 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city references from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. J. P., 387 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly-experienced city driver, with best personal city reference from last employer; unemployed on account of family turning out horses. T. B., 2 East 38th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 120 East 63d St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—First-class; Swede; strictly temperate, honest, trustworthy, willing, and obliging; thoroughly experienced; careful driver; good rider; excellent references. 243 East 32d St.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By American; 31; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, carriages; willing to make himself generally useful; best reference. Reliable, 41 East 25th St., stable.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; sober, willing, and obliging; five years' first-class city reference from last employer; left on account of giving up horses. D. M., 146 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Has the best of references for ability, trustworthiness, and particularly sobriety; last employer would be pleased to vouch for character, &c. J. S., 679 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—Where first-class man is wanted; eighteen years' city experience with first-class family, who will cheerfully recommend him. Competent, 8 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as groom and coachman; city or country; country preferred; last and former employers can be seen. J. C., 108 West 58d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; careful driver; best city or country references; strictly temperate; not afraid of work. Smyth, 788 9th Av., McGuirk's bell.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; first-class city driver; strictly sober; willing and obliging; first-class city reference from former and last employer. Thomas, 234 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; sober, willing, and obliging; best reference; last employer can be seen. D., 167 East 35th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; large experience in growing plants, roses, orchids, grapes, vegetables, care of lawn, trees, shrubs, all planting, and improving grounds, the forcing of all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, under glass and out of doors, and everything pertaining to first-class place; used to management of men; sober and reliable; first-class references. 416 East 58th St.

GARDENER.—By reliable, sober man; married; no family; experienced in growing all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables under glass and outdoors; care and improvement of grounds; full management of gentleman's place; personal reference. W., Box 177 Times.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; experienced and competent to take charge gentleman's place; understands flowers, vegetables, fruit, lawns; also greenhouses, graperies, and rose-houses; four years' references. T. T., 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Competent to take care of gentleman's country place; where a good gardener is required; experienced in greenhouse, lawns, and shrubs; drives; twelve years' experience in the business; best of reference. 785 Washington St.

GARDENER.—Competent to take care of a gentleman's country seat; experienced in greenhouse and all branches of gardening; best reference from present employer. C. H., care Mrs. Stephen Whitney, Morris Plains, N. J.

GARDENER—COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—By man and wife; man understands care of stock and grading of new place; woman competent cook and housekeeper; best reference from last employer. 83 Tremont Av., Orange, N. J.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a single man in greenhouses; graperies, fruits, flowers, vegetables, lawns; reference. M. Sheehan, 124 East 32d St.

GARDENER.—By a Swede; thoroughly experienced in greenhouses, graperies, roses; fully competent to take full charge; best of references; small family. H. I., 37 East 10th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly practical in flowers, fruits, and all kinds of vegetables; first-class reference. B., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—By first-class gardener and florist at all its branches; single; German; references; on gentleman's place. Engelhorn, 832 East 61st St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a Danish married man

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Only Moderate and Prices Lower.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Lower—Cotton Easier—Coffee Quiet.

The general markets turned about and tended to lower prices, with only a moderate trade, while longs were realizing to a considerable extent, and the news from the West and South was of a discouraging nature. The recent advance in all commodities has caused a large long interest, which was liquidated quite freely yesterday, and values were much lower at the close of the day.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	60	@	60
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	33¼@		33½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, elevator	50	@	..
Flour, straight Spring	$3.25	@	$3.35
Flour, straight Winter	2.80	@	2.90
Cotton, middling uplands	6 5-16@		..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	13.50	@	13.75
Lard, Western steam	7.27½@		..
Beef, family	9.75	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	21	@	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@		4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, fancy	11	@	12
Coffee, Rio, No 7	16¾@		..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	9.30	@	9.35
Lead	3.12½@		..

WHEAT—Contracts were moderately active and lower, with the close showing a decline of ⅝@⅝c, as influenced by lower cables, light clearances, increased receipts, and general liquidation. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,596,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 556,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, 672,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 2,824,000 bushels in the world's visible supply. Spot was more active on export account, with prices ⅝c lower. Sales, 1,100 bushels, all to shippers, including 90,000 bushels choice red Toledo at 1¾c over May, delivered; 56,000 bushels No. 2 red at 9-16@⅝c over May, free on board, store; 2,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 70¾c, delivered, and 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba on private terms. Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 1½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 10½c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 60¾c; in store; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 69¾c....Clearances hence, 40,675 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 80,123 bushels....Receipts, 20,150 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 27,321 bushels; in the interior, 319,065 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and weak at ¼@⅜c decline, following the West and on weaker cables. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 120,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was held firmly through scarcity of stock, with demand fair. Sales, 43,000 bushels, including, for export, 16,000 bushels steamer mixed, at 1c over May, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels ungraded white at 53@53½c, free on board, afloat. The trade bought 9,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 51½c, delivered, and 2,000 bushels steamer yellow at 50¾c, elevator....Receipts, 7,350 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 103,779 bushels; in the interior, 235,545 bushels....Clearances hence, 21,092 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 133,689 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without feature and closed at ¼c decline. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 25,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was dull and weak at ¼c decline....Sales, 57,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37c for 15,000 bushels; also, clipped, 37¼c; No. 3 do, 37c; No. 2 mixed, 33¼@33½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 33c; rejected mixed, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34½c; track mixed, 32¾@35c for 2,000 bushels; track white, 37@40¾c, for 35,000 bushels....Receipts, 90,300 bushels; exports, 3,773 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
March		@		60
May	1,420,000	60¼	@61 3-16	60¼
June		@		60¾
July	1,320,000	60 9-16	@61 9-16	60⅝
August	230,000	61	@61¼	61⅛
September	210,000	61¼	@62¼	61⅞
December	265,000	63¾	@64⅝	63⅝
Total	3,445,000			

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
May	160,000	51⅛	@51⅝	51¼
July	105,000	50 13-16	@51¼	50⅞
September	10,000	51	@51¼	51¼
Total	275,000			

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
March		@		33½
April		@		33½
May	20,000	33½	@	33¼
No. 2 White—				
March		@		37
April	10,000	36¾	@37	36¾
Total	30,000			

FLOUR—Demand was very slow, but prices were unchanged, owing to holding orders from millers. Sales, 12,165 bbls, including 2,200 bbls Winter straights, $2.80@$3; 1,100 bbls bakers' extra, $2.60@$2.75; 1,000 bbls No. 2 Spring, $2.10; 1,500 bbls Spring patents, $3.50@$4.10; 150 bbls Spring straights, $3.40; 2,900 bbls City Mill patents and 3,200 bbls do, clear, at quotations. ....Arrivals, 16,574 bbls and 22,788 sacks; exports, 14,588 bbls and 15,608 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 79,003 sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	90 @ hog	$2.00@$2.15
Supers	$1.95@2.00	2.15@ 2.25
No. 2	2.00@ 2.05	2.30@ 2.35
No. 1	2.20@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.60
Clears	2.20@ 2.30	2.50@ 2.75
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.75@ 3.00
White wheat str'ts	2.75@ 3.00	
Patents	2.60@ 2.70	2.75@ 3.10
Special brands	3.00@ 3.25	3.10@ 3.25
Kansas patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.20@ 3.40
Kansas straights	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.20
City patents	@	4.00@ 4.10
City clears	@	3.35@ 3.40
City No. 2	@	2.55
City supers	@	2.95
City fine	@	2.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@
No. 2	Nominal.	2.35@
No. 1	2.10@ 2.30	2.40@ 2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.60	2.70@ 2.90
Straights	3.00@ 3.10	3.10@ 3.40
Patents	3.25@ 3.40	3.35@ 3.60
Special brands	3.40@ 3.50	3.65@ 4.10

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3@$3.20; fancy, $3.30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR AND GRAIN—Nominal. We quote: Flour at $1.50@$1.60 for spot; 52@53c for Japanese grain; silver, 49@50c; Canadian, nominal.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull but firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.75; Esmeralda, $2.70; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.20; grits, $1.20; chops, 87½@90c; coarse meal, 90c; fine do, $1.10@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.80@$4.25; cut, $4.10@$4.65; ground, $3.80, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@53c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@56c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 63@68c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 64@66c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 58@72c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 73@75c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 90 lb at 87½@92½c; middlings, 90@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; cornmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $17@$18, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—For clover the market continues slack, with the business in jobbing quantities and prices unsettled and rather in the buyers' favor. Quoted at 9⅝c for No. 1 and 10¾c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Crude in barrels here advanced to 24c on a sale of 1,000 bbls to a local refiner at that price, and which lot had been held for two or three days at 24c, but had, until yesterday, only 23c bid. That grade of oil is becoming scarce, and there are only small lots here now to be had, while with the advancing season the quality will, of course, steadily suffer. The general market is firm, but not higher. There is little business here at present. The Mediterranean offers 26c for lots of 100 bbls prime yellow; it had secured limited quantities at that price, but 26½c is now the asking rate. For good off-grade yellow 25½c is bid and 26c asked, but English demand is now quiet. The firmness is more on the strength West and South, and the feeling that the oil ought to do better, however moderate current trading at this market. At the mills 18c is bid steadily, and extensive quantities would be taken at that price, but to 19c is asked. COCOANUT OIL is more active; sales of Cochin, on dock, at 5¾c, and Ceylon, May and June shipments, at 5 3-16c; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5¼c; Cochin at 5.62½@5.75c. LINSEED OIL has a fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL is dull; with pure unracked at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is strong; quoted at 55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—Oil opened, 114½; highest, 114⅞; lowest and closed, 113½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS reacted yesterday and closed 30 to 45 points lower on pork, 20 to 25 points on lard, and 17 points on bacon. The temper at the opening was strong, in sympathy with hogs, but a raid on short ribs by the leaders at the West extended to lard and pork, and under the demoralization the outsiders withdrew and left few buyers. With the continued whirling of prices upward and downward it is impossible to bring about material cash demand.

LARD—Western Steam.—By the pressure of one or two leaders at the West the market there broke 20 to 25 points, and firmer prices for hogs were without influence. Cash trading was slack, under the unsettled look of affairs. March, at the West, closed at $6.92, nominal. May was sold at $7.27½ down to $7.02½, closing at $7.02½; July at $7.42½ down to $7.15, closing at $7.16 bid; September at $7.50 down to and closing at $7.32 asked. Cash here closed at $7.27½, after sales of 250 tcs at $7.35. The market here at $7.27½. City steam is at $6.75@$6.87½, nominally at $6.75; sales of 190 tcs. Options—No sales; March closed at $7.30, nominal; May closed at $7.37, nominal. Refined is quiet; Continent quoted at $7.75; South American at $8.05. Compound lard in moderate demand; quoted at $5.50@$5.62½.

PORK—Shippers here were quiet, taking only 100 bbls mess, but the advance of Monday was sustained. The Western market broke 30 to 45 points on manipulation, and was moderately active only; March closed at $12.20; May was sold at $12.70 down to $12.30, closing at $12.32 bid; July at $12.90 down to $12.45, closing at $12.50. Prices here are: Mess, new, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON was most urgently offered at the West to break general values, and found few buyers. Short ribs closed at $6.05, nominal; May was at $6.35 down to $6.15, closing at $6.15; July at $6.52 down to $6.30, closing at $6.30; September at $6.65 down to $6.45, closing at $6.45.

CUT MEATS—City meats are held firmly, but rule quiet, with few buying orders. Sales of 20 bxs clear bellies at 7¼c and 500 pickled hams at 8½c. Western meats are stronger and in freer demand; sales at Western prices of 300 tcs pickled hams, 12, 14, and 16 lb average, at 9c; 150 tcs California hams on private terms; city-pickled hams, 8¼@9c; shoulders, 5¼@5½c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾@7c; 12-lb do, 6¾@7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅞c for 12 lb and 8⅜c for 14 to 16 lb, and pickled hams, 9c for 12 lb and pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders nominal.

BEEF—Is held firmly, with a moderate demand. Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$14; family, $9.75@$12; extra India mess, in tierces, $12.50@$14.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.25; plate, $8.25@$8.75.

BEEF HAMS—Are at firm prices and in moderate demand, with $17.50 quoted at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—The market is steady and unchanged. Receipts at the West, 48,241 head; same time last year, 56,895 head. Chicago—Receipts, 18,000 head; active; 10c higher; closing weak; $4.65@$5.25; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,395 head; active; 10@15c higher; $4.40@$5.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,946 head; higher; $4.70@$5.10. Omaha—Receipts, 4,500 head; opened strong; 10c lower; $4.50@$5. Pittsburg—Firm; $4.80@$5. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,800 head; $4.60@$5. Kansas City—Receipts, 12,000 head; strong; $4.60@$5.... Quotations here are 6¼@6⅝c for heavy, 6⅜c for 180 lb, 6¾@6¼c for 160 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market is firm, but not materially changed, with trading limited by moderate offerings. City is at 4⅜c, and for special lots 4⅝c bid and 4¾c asked. Sales of 90,000 lb country, in lots, at 4⅝@4⅞c, as to quality.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market is still unsettled, with pressers unwilling to sell, asking 9¾c, while having 9¼c bid. At Chicago, 10c is asked. For lard stearine, no settled prices.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active, but lower, on local realizing and easier cables, closing unchanged to 25 points down. Havre was quiet and partly ½f lower, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig down. Spot Rio was firm and quiet at 16¾c for No. 7 and 15⅝c for No. 8. Sales, 2,700 bags Nos. 7, 8, and 9, and 700 bags Central American, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 14.70; total, 500 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 500 bags at 15.40c; 1,000 bags at 15.35c, 500 bags at 15.40c; April, 250 bags at 15c, 750 bags at 14.80c; May, 750 bags at 14.85c, 1,000 bags at 14.80c, 1,250 bags at 14.75c, 500 bags at 14.70c, 1,000 bags at 14.65c; July, 250 bags at 14.70c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.60c; October, 250 bags at 14.60c; December, 250 bags at 14.55c, 3,250 bags at 14.50c, 1,000 bags at 14.45c, 2,000 bags at 14.40c. Total, 15,500 bags. Exchange—60 points paid to exchange 250 bags May for March; 25 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for May; 30 points paid to exchange 750 bags July for April. Total for day, 18,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	@	@
February	@	@
March	15.35@15.40	16.45@16.50
April	14.80@14.85	16.25@16.30
May	14.65@14.70	15.95@16.00
June	14.60@14.65	15.65@15.70
July	14.60@14.70	15.45@15.50
August	14.55@14.65	15.15@15.20
September	14.55@14.60	14.80@14.85
October	14.55@14.60	14.45@14.55
November	14.40@14.50	14.20@14.30
December	14.35@14.40	14.10@14.20

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	159,237
Arrivals—Steamer Vega	5,863
Steamer Egyptian Prince, Rio	5,795
Steamer Egyptian Prince, Santos	18,014— 18,809
Total	183,409
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	12,196
Total stock in New-York to-day	171,213
Total stock in Baltimore	34,504
Arrivals	
Total	34,504
Deliveries yesterday	1,412—33,092
Total stock in New-Orleans	1,872
Arrivals	
Total	1,872
Deliveries yesterday	185— 1,687
Total stock in other ports	34,779
Total stock in United States	205,992
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 23	107,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 23	14,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 23	117,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 21	7,000
	245,000
Total	450,992
Same time 1894	449,477

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice of No. 7 flat bean 16¾

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.Nom above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Mocha	26½@27½	Savanilla—	
Maracaibo—		Ocana	18 @20
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Do, washed	19 @21½
Tovar	18 @19	Bogota	20 @22
Merida	18½@20	Mexican—	
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do f'r to g'd	19¾@19½	Do, white	19 @20
Do p'r to c'd	20 @21	Oaxaca	19¾@21½
Central American—		Guatemala and	
Costa Rica	17 @20½	Coban	19 @22
San Salvador	18¾@19½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Do, washed	19½@21¾		

COTTON.

Contracts were moderately active and very irregular, with prices 5@7 points up, at the opening, but closing at 6@7 points decline, with free realizing by local traders and the Southern markets lower. Spot was dull and 1-16c lower, with sales of 28 bales to spinners, and 100 bales, delivered, on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	6 9-16
Middling uplands	6 5-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¾c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
March	6.11@6.13	6.23	6.17	1,300
April	6.12@6.13	6.19	6.13	1,800
May	6.17@6.18	6.32	6.17	24,100
June	6.14@6.15	6.28	6.13	38,000
July	6.16@6.17	6.28	6.15	11,200
August	6.18@6.19	6.30	6.17	72,200
September	6.20@6.21	6.27	6.20	2,100
October	6.24@6.25	6.35	6.23	9,300
November	6.23@6.20	6.41	6.29	3,200
December	6.33@6.34	6.46	6.33	3,600
January	6.38@6.39	..	..	....
February	@	..	..	....
Total				166,800

COTTON RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1895.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	3159	1903	2703	..	..	..
New-Orleans	6125	8508	9727	..	..	..
Mobile	1232	1441	1144	..	..	..
Savannah	2039	1978	3909	..	..	..
Charleston	320	447	469	..	..	..
Wilmington	329	463	305	..	..	..
Norfolk	757	1223	1848	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	475	621	300	..	..	..
Boston	628	713	1598	..	..	..
Philadelphia	295	300	2027	..	..	..
West Point	880	375	871	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	16419	17967	24901	..	..	..
This day last week	12772	23028	20845	17402	16191	19440
This day last year	6833	6430	9680	6308	4916	7627

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The market is firm and demand fair, with supplies only moderate.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	28@30
Common	14@16	Good	31@32
Fair	16@18	Prime	33@34
Prime	19@21	Choice	35@38
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@33

RICE—Demand continues good, and full prices rule.

Domestic—		Japan	4 @4¼
Ordinary	3¾@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2¾
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java, prime	3¾@3¾
Good	4¾@4⅞	Rice flour	2¾@2½
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5⅜@5½	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¾@6¾		
Patna	5¾@4½		

SUGAR—Trading is slow in raw, but full prices are obtained. Sales, 6,652 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3c, and 61 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 7-16c. Refined firm, but in light demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugals, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (for Nos. 13 and 14,) but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4 9-16@4¾
Coarse powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Granulated	3 15-16@4⅛
Cutloaf	4 @4¼
Crushed	4 @4¼
Powdered	4 3-16@4⅜
Coarse granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3 15-16@4¼
Extra fine granulated	4 1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4 3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4 3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4 7-16@4⅝
Mold A	4 3-16@4⅜
Diamond A	3 15-16@4⅛
Confectioners' A	3 13-16@4
Columbia A	3 11-16@3⅞
Windsor	3 11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3 11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3 11-16@3⅞
Empire A	3⅝ @3 13-16
No. 1	3 9-16@3⅝
No. 7	3 7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3 5-16@3½
No. 9	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 10	3¼ @3 7-16
No. 11	3⅛ @3 5-16
No. 12	3 1-16@3¼
No. 13 (net)	2 ....
No. 14 (net)	2 15-16@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 2,801 bbls; peas, 11,550 bushels. Exports: Beans, 313 pkgs; peas, 2,905 bbls. Imports: 1,839 bags beans, including 1,630 bags on steamer Neustria, from Marseilles. Domestic marrow advanced steadily to $2.90 for strictly choice quality, but that price untied some lots that had been held off the market, and, with a very quiet trade on both home and foreign account, the feeling is no more than steady. Pea and medium still hold a firm position, but buyers are not as anxious for stock as they were a week ago. Reports from the sources of supply continue very strong. White kidney and turtle soup slow. Export orders for red kidney are light, and there is no trouble buying best hand-picked lots at $2.20. California lima steady, with jobbing sales mainly at $3.10. Foreign beans have advanced, in sympathy with domestic, and there is a firm, confident holding of all grades. Green peas slow. We quote, for choice quality: Beans, domestic marrow, per bushel, $2.85@$2.90; do, pea, $2.20; do, medium, $2.15; do, white kidney, $2.35@$2.40; do, red kidney, $2.10@$2.20; do, turtle soup, $1.80@$1.85; do, yellow eye, $2.25; do, lima, California, $3@$3.10; do, foreign marrow, $2.50@$2.60; do, foreign pea, $1.95@$2.05; do, foreign medium, $1.90@$2; green peas, barrels, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, Scotch, $1.05@$1.07½.

BUTTER—The tone continues firm over all of the more desirable grades of fresh stock, with the movement fair, and fancy cleaning up quite close. Low grades receive only moderate attention. Held stock still slow and without change.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	@21
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	18½@19
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, seconds	14 @15
Welsh tubs, extra	17½@18
Welsh tubs, firsts	16 @17
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	21 @..
Creamery, firsts	18 @20
Creamery, seconds	16 @17
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @14
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @10
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, extra	11½@12
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	9 @10
Factory, fresh, seconds	8 @ 8½
Factory, fresh, thirds	7 @ 7½
Rolls	7 @10

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Creamery, Fall-made	10 @15
Half-firkin tubs, fancy	13 @14
Half-firkin tubs, firsts	12 @13
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, firkins, fancy	13½@14
Dairy, firkins, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, firkins, seconds	10 @11
Dairy, tubs or firkins, thirds	9 @ 7
Western—	
Creamery, June, extra	14 @..
Creamery, June, common to firsts	9 @13
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—There is no material change. Fine to fancy full cream works out fairly to the home trade at full prices, while the rest of the offerings are neglected and weak.

State, f. c., large, Fall make, col'd, f'cy	11½@..
State, f. c. large, Fall make, white, f'cy	11 @..
State, full cream, large, choice	10½@10¾
State, full cream, large, good to prime	10 @10¾
State, full cream, large, common to fair	8 @ 9½
State, full cream, small size, fancy	11½@12
State, full cream, small, poor to prime	8 @11¾
State, part skims, small size, choice	8 @..
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice	5 @..
State, part skims, fair to prime	1 @ 6
State, part skims, common	2½@ 3
State, full skims	1 @ 2

EGGS—Arrivals are large, but the market is well sustained on a free buying movement, and the close is firm at 12c.

State and Pennsylvania	12 @..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	12 @..
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	11 @12
Duck	23 @28
Goose	50 @90

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 9,417 bbls. The market is cleaning up a little closer at the close, and prices tend slightly in sellers' favor on top qualities. Cranberries in light stock, but demand small, and some pressure to close out. Oranges steady. Florida strawberries are coming forward in larger quantity and prices show some decline; late arrivals are selling mainly at 50@70c per quart; a few very choice, in refrigerators, ranging up to $1. We quote: Apples—Greening, per barrel, $4@$5; do, Baldwin, $3@$4; do, Spy, $3@$3.75; do, wine sap, $4.50@$5; do, Ben Davis, $4; do, russet, $2@$3. Cranberries—Jersey, per crate, $2.50@$3.25. Oranges—California, per box, $2.75@$3.50; do, West Indian, per barrel, original packages, $2.50@$4. Strawberries—Florida, per quart, 50c@$1.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for week, 8,335 pks. Exports; 5,114 pks. Shippers are drawing their supplies of evaporated apples almost entirely from Canada, prices being lower than on this side of the line. Jobbing trade is quiet. Holders ask about late prices and are not pressing stock for sale, but if buyers would talk business on round lots they could secure some favors. Sun-dried apples keep sold up closely and values are firm. Chops dull and rather weak, and there is very little inquiry for cores and skins. Not many raspberries here, and but few wanted. Cherries and blackberries steady. Plums have to go very low. A steady jobbing trade in California fruits at unchanged prices. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 8@8½c; do, prime to choice, 7@7¾c; do, common to fair, 6@6¾c; do, sun dried, 5¾@6¼c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c. Raspberries—Evaporated, 21@21½c; Cherries, 12@13c. Plums—State, 4½@5c. Blackberries, 5@5½c. Apricots, 6@10c. Peaches—California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c. Prunes, as to size and quality, 3@10c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Prices have fluctuated a little from day to day, but on the whole we had a very good market. Fowls, chickens, and turkeys were firm to-day, notwithstanding the arrival of 12 carloads from the South and West. Ducks and geese slow, unless strictly prime. We quote: Fowls, local and Western, per lb, 12c; do, Southern, 11@11½c; chickens, 11@11½c; old roosters, 7@7½c; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 60c@$1; geese, $1@$1.50; pigeons, per pair, 35@40c.

DRESSED—Receipts for week, 5,484 pks. Some lots of fresh Western fowls got in late last week, which had to be carried over, and increased arrivals this week have turned the market downward. At the close stock is freely offered at 11c, and moving slowly. Fresh turkeys are still scarce, and fairly well sustained, though moving slowly. Philadelphia poultry steady, and capons scarce and firm. Frozen poultry is quiet, but held firmly. We quote for fresh-killed: Turkeys, hens, per lb, 12@13½c; do, young toms, 10@11½c; fowls, 11c; chickens, Philadelphia, broilers, 28@35c; do, roosters, 16@22c; capons, Philadelphia, 18@26c; do, Western, 16@22c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3. We quote for frozen, No. 1, Western-packed: Turkeys, 12@14c; chickens, 13@13½c; fowls, 10@11c; ducks, 10@10c; geese, 8@10c.

GAME—Few good wild ducks arrive, and little sale for the poor ones. Fresh snipe scarce, but without much demand. We quote: Wild ducks, red head, per pair, 75c@$1.50; do, mallard, 40@65c; do, black, 40@60c; do, common, 15@30c. English snipe, per dozen, $1@$2.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts steady; hand picked, per lb, 3¼@3½c; Spanish shelled, No. 1, 4¾@5c; Virginia shelled, 3@3¼c. Honey has a light jobbing demand, but very little wholesale movement; white clover combs quoted at 11@12c; buckwheat, 9c; extracted State, 5@6c; California, 7c; Southern, 50c per gallon; beeswax steady at 26@28c per lb. New maple sugar has small sales at 8c per lb; old quoted, 6@7c; old syrup, 75c per gallon.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes firm on the moderate receipts. Onions find a moderate outlet, with prime steady.

Asparagus, Charleston, per bunch	$1.00@$1.25
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	$2.50@ 3.00
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	3.00@ 6.00
Cabbage, imported, per 100	10.00@12.00
Celery, Michigan, fancy, large, per dozen roots	75@ 1.00
Celery, State and Western, first, per dozen roots	30@ 60
Celery, State and Western, short, per dozen roots	10@ 25
Celery, near-by, per dozen, flat, bunches	1.00@ 1.50
Kale, Norfolk, per bbl	1.25@ ..
Onions, white, per bbl	3.50@ 6.00
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Onions State and Western, yellow, per bbl	2.00@ 2.50
Onions, Havana, per crate	2.25@ ..
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	2.25@ 2.50
Peppers, Havana

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

An Effort to Bring About a Reaction Results in Contraction of Trading.

PRICES, HOWEVER, REMAIN STRONG

Heavy Speculation in Reading at Advancing Prices — Other Coalers Lower—General List Firm—Industrials Lower.

TUESDAY—P. M.

Traders worked to-day to bring about a reaction under the impression that one was due, and that with little effort a lower level might be secured. The result was a material falling off in the volume of business, the total transactions being only 210,655 shares, against 332,023 yesterday, and small fractional declines, as the rule, at the close.

Reading proved to be the speculative feature of the day, and it closed at 14, its top price, an advance of 2¼ points, compared with yesterday's closing. The Street is impressed with the belief that important developments are pending in the coal situation. The theory upon which the Reading buying is based is that the committee appointed to recommend output percentages may award Reading a very material increase, giving it possibly as much as 30 per cent. of the total output. Its present output is about 20 per cent. Should anything like this be done, the Reading Company would be placed on its feet at once, for it would not only be able to pay all its fixed charges under such an arrangement, but the stock would be on a dividend basis. Such a favorable arrangement, however, is highly improbable, because it would mean greatly reduced earnings to the other coal companies. This consideration, perhaps, had something to do with the weakness of the other coal stocks, all of which were lower to-day. It is quite within the range of probability that the upward movement is more or less connected with a desire on the part of those who wish to reorganize the property to make the stock look attractive so that the holders of it may be induced to stand an assessment of, say, $20 a share in any plan of reorganization which they may propose. The rumors connecting the Pennsylvania with the future of the property were still current.

The Grangers were not active, but were fairly firm, although they were fractionally lower at the close. The London specialties moved with the rest of the market, and the general list showed no weakness. The strength in sterling was commented on, but none of the foreign bankers anticipated the possibility of gold shipments. There was less done in he industrials than usual, and they were fractionally lower, in sympathy with the general market. Distilling and Cattle Feeding was notably quiet, and it closed ¼ lower. The deposits of the stock with the Manhattan Trust Company under the reorganization plan amount to about $32,000 shares out of 350,000.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2½ per cent.

Time money was in slightly better demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days, 3½@4 per cent. for ninety days, 4@5 per cent. for four months and upward.

Commercial paper was dull, with little offering. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5¼ per cent. for high-grade four months' single names, and 6@5½ per cent. for others having six months to run.

The Clearing House exchanges were $97,751,665, and the balances were $5,481,841. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $84,804.

In London call money was 1½@1⅝ per cent., short and three months' bills 1¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was firm, on a limited volume of business. The posted rates for sterling were $4.88½@$4.89 for sixty-day bills and $4.90@$4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88@$4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼@$4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 premium; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ¼@¾ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. San Francisco—Sight, 10c; telegraphic, 15c. Boston—8@10 discount. Chicago—70c premium St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific, 1⅛, to 11⅜; Reading, ¾, to 6⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 17⅜; Wabash preferred, ½, to 15; Illinois Central, ½, to 89½; Kansas and Texas, ⅜, to 16; Atchison, ¼, to 5½; Erie, ¼, to 9¾; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 53¼; St. Paul, ¼, to 60¾, and Ontario and Western, ⅛, to 17. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 39¼. Lake Shore sold at 140⅛. British consols were firm at 104⅝ for money and 104 7-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £239,000. Money, 1½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅛@1 3-16 per cent.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 44 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 36 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway bond market was active, but was somewhat irregular. Reading issues were notably strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

New-York Central 1st, c	1
Reading 1st pf. inc	1
Reading 2d pf. inc	1⅝
Reading 3d pf. inc	2
St. Paul & Duluth 2d	1
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Minn	2½

DECLINED.

M., L. S. & West. ext. 5s	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. cts	1
Oregon Improvement Con. 5s	1
San An. & Ar. Pass. 4s	1⅛
Wisconsin Central 1st	1

Government bonds were quiet. The 4s, registered, declined ⅛. The sales on call were $5,000 4s, registered, of 1907, at 111¼, and $50,000 4s, coupon, of 1925, at 120⅜. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	95	
4s, r	111⅛	111½
4s, c	112⅜	113
4s, r., new	120⅜	120⅝
4s, c., new	120⅜	120⅝
5s, r	115⅝	116⅛
5s c	115⅝	116
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102¼	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	111	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s 1899	100	..

In State securities $10,000 North Carolina, special tax, Western North Carolina Railway issue, sold at 8.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	26¾	26½	26¾	26¼	26	29¾	220
American Cotton Oil pf	72¾	72¾	72⅜	72⅜	72½	73⅝	137
American Express	112	112	112	112	112	114	5
*American Sugar Refining	101⅛	101½	100¼	100⅜	100⅜	100⅞	31,850
*American Sugar Refining pf	94½	94½	94¼	94½	94	95	301
American Tel. & Cable Co	90½	90½	90¼	90½	90¼	91½	149
*American Tobacco	94	94	92½	93⅜	83¼	93½	3,355
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5,240
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	¾	¾	½	¾	200
Baltimore & Ohio	56	56	55½	55¾	55¾	56¼	540
Canada Southern	49¾	49¾	49½	49½	49⅝	50	300
Central Pacific	17	17	17	17	17¾	18¾	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	18¼	17⅜	18¼	18¼	18¾	4,950
Chicago Gas	71⅜	72¼	71⅝	71⅞	71⅝	71⅞	4,121
Chicago & Northwestern	92	92	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅞	4,600
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74	74½	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	3,300
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	38	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	500
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	86	86	86	86			5
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	57¾	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝	57½	57⅝	8,870
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	64½	64⅝	64	64¼	64⅛	64¼	3,808
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½	7¾	220
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26⅞	27⅜	25⅞	26½	26¾	27	3,802
Consolidated Gas Company	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	131½	132½	10
Delaware & Hudson	128⅜	128⅜	127¼	128	128	129	710
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163¼	163½	162½	162½	161½	162½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	20
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	13⅜	..	20
*Dist. & Cattle Feeding certs	15⅜	15⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	3,445
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	99½	98	98	98	100	750
General Electric	36	36⅜	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	36	13,180
Great Northern pf	106	106	106	106	104	107	100
Green Bay & Winon, t. r	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜	⅛	1	507
Houston & Texas	1½	1½	1½	1½	..	..	100
Illinois Central	87	87	87	87	87	89	10
Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	¼	8	50
Iowa Central pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23	24	100
Laclede Gas	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26	26½	125
Lake Erie & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	17½	250
Lake Erie & Western pf	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	73	74	10
Lake Shore	136½	136½	136½	136⅝	136	136½	510
Long Island Traction	5½	5⅝	5	5⅛	5	5½	35
Louisville & Nashville	52⅛	52⅝	51⅝	52	51⅞	52	6,106
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼	8	432
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	23⅞	23⅞	23	23	23	24	210
Manhattan Consolidated	110⅜	110⅜	109¼	110	109½	110½	1,722
Missouri Pacific	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	24	24½	3,105
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25¼	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25½	470
Mobile & Ohio	17	17	17	17	17½	20	100
*National Lead Company	33	33	32½	32½	32	33	260
*National Lead Company pf	85¼	85¼	85	85	84½	85¼	465
New-Jersey Central	97	97	95½	96¾	96¾	97	9,866
New-York Central	95¼	95¼	93⅝	95¼	95¼	95⅜	300
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	35⅛	35⅞	34⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅝	4,875
New-York, L. E. & Western	9½	10	9½	10	9⅞	10	2,710
New-York, Sus. & Western	12½	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12¼	12½	2,025
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	35¾	36¼	34½	34¾	34¾	35	5,155
Norfolk & Western	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞	3	110
North American	5	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛	1,840
Northern Pacific	4	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4	4⅛	1,210
Northern Pacific pf	16⅝	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	900
Ontario & Western	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	700
Pacific Mail	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23½	23¼	23⅝	1,385
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅜	4¾	400
Philadelphia & Reading	12⅜	14	11¾	14	14	14⅛	40,936
Pittsburg & Western pf	30	30	30	30	29	30	100
Pullman Palace Car Co	157½	157½	157½	157½	157	159	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114	115	225
St. Louis Southwestern	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½	5⅝	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10½	10¾	10½	10¾	10⅜	11	310
St. Paul & Omaha	32¾	32¾	32½	32¾	32¼	32½	300
Southern Pacific	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	17⅜	18	200
Southern Railway	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝	4,973
Southern Railway pf	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	34½	34¾	1,074
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15¾	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15⅞	16	400
Texas Pacific	10	10⅛	10	10	10	10½	1,375
Union Pacific	11	11⅜	10¾	10¾	10⅞	11	1,620
United States Cordage	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5	5½	832
United States Cordage pf	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	8½	9	470
United States Cordage gtd	20	20	18½	19½	17	18¾	75
United States Rubber	41	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	41⅜	1,410
United States Rubber pf	94	94⅜	94	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝	1,176
*United States Leather	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	10¼	10½	750
*United States Leather pf	67	67⅜	67	67⅜	67¼	67½	615
Wabash	6¼	6¼	6½	6½	6¼	6¾	100
Wabash pf	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅝	14⅜	14½	1,130
Western Union Telegraph	88⅝	89⅛	88⅜	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝	3,707
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅝	12⅞	12	12½	12¼	12⅝	6,450
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	43½	43⅞	43½	43⅞	43¼	44	235
Wisconsin Central	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	4	100
Total sales							210,635
*Unlisted.							
Silver Bullion Certs	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	65	65¼	40,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	25,000	67⅝	
	19,000	67½	
	55,000	67¼	
	19,000	67¼	
	1,000	67¼	
	30,000	67½	
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	29,000	20	
	7,000	20¼	
	5,000	20¼	
	500, c	20½	
	11,000	20⅝	
	500	20	
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s	6,000	48½	
Austin & N W 1st	7,000	84¼	
Brooklyn City 1st	1,000	111	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	11,000	93	
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	1,000	106	
Can South 1st Gtd	4,000	109¼	
Canada Southern 2d	3,000	103	
	5,000	103⅛	
	5,000	103	
Cent of N J G M 5s	10,000	112¼	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	2,000	74⅞	
	41,000	74⅜	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s	5,000	91⅛	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	2,000	105⅜	
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s	3,000	100	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s	4,000	88⅞	
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	5,000	97⅞	
	20,000	97¾	
Chicago & Mil 1st	1,000	110	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts	25,000	41	
	5,000	40½	
	1,000	41	
Ch & Nwn Cn Gld 7s	5,000	121	
30-Year Deb 5s	40,000	107	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	10,000	101⅜	
	16,000	101⅞	
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	1,000	89	
Chi & West Ind G M	1,000	116½	
Cleve, C, C & St L St L Div 4s	4,000	91	
Colorado Midland 4s	2,000	20½	
	30,000	20	
	2,000	20½	
	8,000	21	
	5,000	20¾	
Col, H V & T G M 6s	1,000	98½	
Col, H V & Tol 5s	19,000	91	
	31,000	91½	
Den & Rio Grande 4s	1,000	82	
	1,000	82¼	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	20	102	
	12,000	106¼	
Georgia Pac 1st 5-6s	1,000	108⅝	
G Bay, W & St P Inc	5,000	14	
Han & St Jo Cons	2,000	117	
Total sales			

Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	5,000	90⅜	
	1,000	91	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	5,000	61¼	
	4,000	64¾	
Ill Central 4s, 1953	5,000	98½	
	1,000	98⅞	
Int & G. Nor 3d Mtge	1,500	21	
Kan Pac 1st Cons	10,000	67	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	2,000	93⅞	
L S & M So Div Bds	1,000	113½	
Louis, Ev & St. Louis Consol 1st 5s	10,000	26	
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	10,000	76	
Louis & Nash Cons	1,000	110¼	
	5,000	110⅜	
L, N A & Chi Cons	10,000	97½	
	3,000	98	
	2,000	98½	
Manhat Ry Con 4s	10,000	98¼	
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	1,000	110	
Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s	10,000	112¾	
Iowa & Minn Div	4,000	114½	
Mineral Point Div	5,000	107	
South Minn Div	3,000	115½	
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	8,000	87⅞	
	1,000	88	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	5,000	82¼	
	10,000	82¼	
	23,000	82¼	
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	116,000	51½	
	2,000	51¾	
	8,000	51⅞	
	7,000	51¾	
	2,000	51⅝	
	20,000	52	
	5,000	52⅛	
	5,000	52	
	5,000	52⅛	
	1,000	52	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	5,000	87¼	
	2,000	87⅜	
N Y Cent 1st Reg	5,000	122	
N Y Cent 1st Coup	1,000	123	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	4,000	104¼	
	4,000	104⅜	
	24,000	104½	
	1,000	104	
N Y Elevated 1st	1,000	108⅜	
N Y, L Erie & West New 2d Consol	20,000	60	
D, M & Co Eng Certs Stamped	10,000	61½	
	25,000	61¾	
	20,000	61½	
	25,000	62	
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs	1,000	140	
	5,000	138	
	5,000	139	
N Y, O & W Con 5s	3,000	110	
Total sales			

N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s	1,000	89¼	
	3,000	89	
	1,000	89½	
N Y & R Beach 1st	2,000	99	
North Missouri 1st	1,000	102½	
Nor Pac 2d Coup	10,000	87¼	
	15,000	87¼	
	9,000	87¼	
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts	1,000	75⅞	
Nor Pac Cons 5s	12,000	28	
Trust Co Certs	20,000	27¾	
Oregon Improve 1st	5,000	100¼	
	5,000	100½	
Ore Imp Co Con 5s	1,000	54½	
	10,000	54	
Ore Rail & Nav 5s Trust Receipts	4,000	75	
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Receipts	10,000	89¾	
Ore S L & U N Con	5,000	42	
	5,000	42¼	
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s	1,000	93½	
Peoria & Eastern 1st	2,000	75½	
	13,000	75	
Pitts & West 1st 4s	1,000	81½	
Rio Grande West 1st	2,000	68	
	4,000	67⅞	
Phil & Read Defd Inc	40,600	2½	
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc	10,000	25½	
	30,000	26	
	10,000	25¾	
	35,000	25½	
	5,000	25⅜	
	11,000	26	
	3,000	26¼	
	20,000	26⅜	
	5,000	26½	
	11,000	26½	
	5,000	27	
	15,000	27½	
2d Pref Inc	25,000	14½	
	10,000	14⅜	
	10,000	14½	
	27,000	15	
	10,000	15⅛	
	5,000	15	
	10,000	15¼	
	1,000	15½	
	10,000	15⅜	
	15,000	11	
	1,000	10⅜	
	1,000	10⅝	
	15,000	11	
	1,000	11⅜	
	5,000	11½	

Phil & Read Gen 4s	3,000	72½	
	3,000s3	72½	
	2,000	72¾	
	3,000	72¾	
Trust Receipts	10,000	64	
	10,000	64⅛	
	15,000	64	
	15,000	64¼	
	20,000	64	
	15,000s3	64¼	
	25,000	64¼	
	40,000	64½	
St L & Iron Mount Cairo, Ark & T 1st	1,000	101	
St L & Iron Mount 5s	1,000	79	
	10,000	78½	
St Louis S W 1st	2,000	70	
St Paul & Dul 2d	10,000	105	
St L & San Fran 2d Class B	2,000	115	
St Louis S W 2d Inc	17,000	24	
	5,000	24½	
St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	17,000	116	
Dakota Extension	10,000	119	
San An & Ar Pass 4s	13,000	58	
	11,000	57⅞	
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	11,000	89½	
So Pac, N Mex 1st	10,000	100	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	5,000	88⅜	
	12,000	88⅛	
	7,000	88	
Tex & N O Cons 5s	8,000	92½	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc	10,000	25¼	
	34,000	25	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	2,000	108½	
Tol, St L & K C 1st	1,000	60	
Union Elev 1st 6s	3,000	92	
Union Pac 1st, 1897	5,000	105	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	6,000	104¼	
	1,000	104	
Union Pac 1st, 1899	4,000	104¾	
Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	1,000s3	88	
	5,000	88	
U S Cordage Co 1st	5,000	57	
Wabash 1st 5s	3,000	105⅞	
	1,000	106½	
	1,000	105¾	
	4,000	106	
Wabash 2d 5s	5,000	67½	
	5,000	67¾	
West Shore Gtd 4s	3,000	105½	
W N Y & Penn 2d Trust Co Certs	5,000	27½	
	9,000	27½	
	1,000	27¾	
Wiscon Cent Co 1st	1,000	48⅜	
	1,000	48	
Wiscon Cent Co Inc	5,000s3	8½	
Total sales			$2,134,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	143	148
Albany & Susquehanna	168	..
Alton & Terre Haute	38	40
American District Telegraph	..	41
American Tobacco pf	108	109½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
*Bay State Gas	14⅜	15½
B. & Southern Illinois pf	135	..
Boston A. L. pf	102	..
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	19¼
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	60
Canadian Pacific	38½	39¼
Cedar Falls & Minn	5	8
Chicago & Alton	146	149
Chicago & Alton pf	180	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	92	93
Chicago & Northwestern pf	137½	..
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	115	116
Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5½	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24½	26
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	50	60
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo pf	66½	68
Commercial Cable	137	..
Consolidated Coal	28	31
Denver & Rio Grande	11½	12½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	3¼	4
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	30	34
*D., S. S. & A.	3	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf	6½	..
Evansville & Terre Haute	35	45
Flint & P. M.	7½	14
Flint & P. M. pf	..	45
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r	..	1½
Homestake	20	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10
Keokuk & D. M.	1⅞	3
Keokuk & D. M. pf	13	..
Laclede Gas pf	83	85
Long Island	84	85
Louisville, St. Louis & T	1	4
Mahoning Coal R	105	115
Mahoning Coal R. pf	106	..
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican Central	7¾	8⅛
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mexican National cts	¾	2
Mexican Telegraph	179½	190
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd	26	28
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all as. pd.	46¾	47½
Minn. Iron	39	43
National Linseed Oil	19¾	20¼
National Starch	5¾	6½
National Starch 1st pf	35	..
National Starch 2d pf	17	25
New Central Coal	6	8
New-Jersey & New-York	1¼	5
N. Y. & N. H.	194½	196½
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	26	29
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	18½	19½
Norfolk Southern	60	..
Norfolk & Western pf	13½	14½
Ontario Mining	9	15
Oregon Improvement	10½	12½
Oregon R. & N.	19	22
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	5⅞	6¼
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peoria & Eastern	2½	4
P., C., C. & St. L.	17	18
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	48½	49½
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago	154½	..
Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago sp.	148	..
Quicksilver	..	3
Quicksilver pf	14¾	15½
Rens. & Sar	180	185
St. Louis Southern	96	..
St. Joseph & Grand Island	1	2
St. Paul & Duluth	25	30
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	95
St. Paul & Omaha pf	104	107
St. Paul, M. & M	106	109
Southern Cotton Oil	..	52
Texas Pacific Land Trust	7½	9
Toledo & Ohio Central	48	50
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	78	85
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M.	2½	3¾
Tol., St. L. & Kan. City pf	10	..
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4½	4½
United States Express	40	42½
Utica & B. River	150	..
Wells Fargo Express	105	109

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref	101	101¼	100⅜	101	22,840
Am. Tobacco	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	140
A., T. & S. F.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	450
Balt. & Ohio	56	56	56	56	10
Chicago Gas	71⅜	72¼	71¼	71⅜	1,880
C., R. I. & P.	64½	64½	64	64¼	560
C., B. & Q.	74	74⅛	73½	73¼	4,710
C., M. & St. P.	57¾	57¾	57⅝	57⅝	10,210
C. of N. J.	97	97	95¾	96⅜	3,130
Chi. & N. W.	91⅞	92½	91½	91¾	3,020
Dist. & C. F.	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	480
Gen. Elec.	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝	35⅞	2,350
Ill. Cent.	88	88	88	88	40
Louis. & N.	52⅜	52⅜	51⅝	51⅞	2,580
Manhattan	110	110	110	110	10
Mo. Pacific	24⅛	24½	23⅞	24⅛	1,130
M., K. & T. pf.	25½	25½	25¼	25⅜	110
Nat. Lead	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	32¾	40
N. Y. & N. E.	34⅞	35⅞	34⅝	35⅞	2,150
Total sales					89,160

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d, A	20	20	20	20	$5,000
Can. So. 1st	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	2,000
Ches. & O., R. & A., 1st	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	4,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	106	106	106	106	2,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	25	25	25	25	8,000
Union Ell. 1st	92	92	92	92	3,000
Wis. C. inc.	9	9	9	9	10,000
Wabash 2d	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	5,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc	14¾	15	14¾	15	$35,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	18,000
R. I. 5s, c	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	70	70	70	70	4,000
Tex. Pac. 2d	25	25	25

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
86 Wall Street.

Bank of the State of New-York
35 William Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

Atlantic Trust Company
39 William Street.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

I. & S. WORMSER,
BANKERS, MILLS BUILDING,
ISSUE
Circular Letters of Credit,
Available in all parts of the world.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Northern Pacific and Montana Railroad Co.

The bondholders are informed that nearly a majority of the bonds of the company held by the public have been deposited under the Committee's Agreement of Nov. 26, 1894.

So soon as such majority are deposited, application will be made to list the Trust Company's certificates on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Bonds will be received by the KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY at No. 66 Broadway, up to APRIL 15, 1895, after which bonds will be received only on such terms as the committee may impose.

New-York, March 22, 1895.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
ROBERT MACLAY,
CHARLES T. BARNEY,
SIMON WORMSER,
} Bondholders' Committee.

ARTHUR LINCOLN, Secretary,
38 Broad St.
HOWARD MANSFIELD, Counsel.

INVESTMENTS.
WE OWN AND OFFER FOR SALE
Railroad, Street Railway, Gas, and other First Mortgage Bonds,
which have had our careful investigation.
Prices and particulars on application.
JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.,
10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, March 25th, 1895.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, (preparatory to the annual election of Directors to be held on the 1st day of May next,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 3d day of May next.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, March 25, 1895.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be closed at TWELVE o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the THIRD day of May next.
D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Traveler's Letters of Credit,
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$1,000,000 ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON mortgage; lowest possible rates. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, Appraisers, Brokers, 177 Broadway.

Dividends.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Office of the Treasurer,
Chicago, March 25, 1895.

A dividend of Fifty Cents per share will be paid on the 1st day of May, next, to the shareholders of this company's stock registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th day of March and reopened on the 29th day of April, and again closed on the 3d day of May next, for the purposes of the annual election.
W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 7, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M. March 16, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2, 1895.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Dividends.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
23 Broad Street (Ville Building.)
New-York, March 25, 1895.

Coupons due April 1 from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:
Southern Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Southern Pacific of Cal. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. of 1988.
Southern Pacific Branch R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 6.
Northern R'y 1st Mtge. 5s.
Central Pacific R. R. Co. Land Bonds, ext. 5 per cent.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. (San Joaquin Br.) 6.
Central Pac. R. R. Co. 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of 1939.
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st Mtge. 7.
New-York, Texas & Mexican R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Coupons due April 1, 1895, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date by the Central Trust Company:
Houston, Texas Central Cons. 6 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central General 4 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures, 6 per cent.
Houston, Texas Central Debentures, 4 per cent.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

By resolution of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York a dividend of One and One-quarter per cent. per share is declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, April 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, April 3d, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed.
The transfer books will re-open April 16th, 1895.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, March 12, 1895.

Holders of Second Mortgage Series A bonds of this company are entitled to a payment of One Per Cent. on account of past due interest from the earnings of 1894, which will be paid on presentation of Coupon No. 1 at the National City Bank, 52 Wall St., on and after April 1, or to Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., London, on and after April 8.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE MEXICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF New-York has declared its 45th dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable on and after April 16, 1895, from net earnings to March 31 to shareholders of April 9.
Transfer Books close April 9 and reopen April 17, 1895.
SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL, Treasurer.
New-York, March 26, 1895.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable April 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Wed., March 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Mon., April 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 1, 1895.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, March 12, 1895.

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN Telegraph Company of New-York has declared its 41st dividend of 1¾ Per Cent., payable on and after April 9, 1895, from net earnings to March 31 to shareholders of record April 2.
Transfer books close April 2 and reopen April 10, 1895.
SAMUEL C. BLACKWELL, Treasurer.
New-York, March 26, 1895.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.,
55 Liberty St., New-York, March 19, 1895.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Trustees, payable April 1, 1895, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on March 22, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. April 1st, 1895.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
26 Court St., Brooklyn, New-York.
March 11, 1895.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable April 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. March 20, 1895. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. April 1, 1895.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-York, March 22, 1895.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 1, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
-OF-
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, March 27, 1895,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Administrators.)

$5,000 West Shore R. R. 4 p. c. Bds., 2361.
$5,000 Pennsylvania Co. 4½ p. c. Guar. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R'y 1st Mtge. Ext'd & Coll. 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$5,000 Northern Pac. R. R. & Land Grant Gen'l 1st Mtge. Skg. Fd. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$5,000 Pacific R. R. of Miss. 1st Mtge. Extd. 4 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$3,000 City of Louisville 7 p. c. Sewer Impt. Bds., 1901.
4 shares Fitchfork Cattle Co.
(By order of Executors.)
$1,200 Union Ferry Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds.
12 shares Union Ferry Co.
71 shares New-York Steam Co. & $422 scrip.
100 shares Eastern Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
200 shares Union Terra Cotta Lumber Co.
34 shares Pitts., Marion & Chic. R'y Co. & $22.17 scrip.
$1,700 Pitts., Marion & Chic. R'y Co. Income Bds & $24.42 scrip.
9 shares N. Y., Pitts, & Chic. R'y Co. & $4.60 scrip.
500 shares Butler Consld. Mining & Milling Co.
1,000 shares Comfort Consold. Mining Co.
$40 Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Scrip, 1887, 1890.
(By order of Trustee.)
30 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co.
150 shares Butchers & Drovers' Nat'l Bank.
50 shares Central National Bank.
(By order of Administrators.)
$10,000 Birmingham, Sheffield & Tenn. River R'y Co. 6 p. c. Receiver's Certfs.
28 shares U. S. S. White Dental Manuf'g Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Evans. and Ind. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Guar. Bd., 1924.
$15,000 Terre Haute and Peoria 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1942.
$2,000 Long Island R. R. 7 p. c. Bds., 1918.
8 shares Orange Nat'l Bank.
50 shares Franklin Nat'l Bank.
$20,000 New-Mexico Land and Irrigation Co. Bds. (Trust Co. cert. of deposit.) (Hypd.)
49 shares Consumers' Gas Co. of Newburgh. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Pitts., Marion & Chic. Ry. Co. Bd. (Hypd.)
3 shares Commercial Alliance Life Ins. Co. (Hypd.)
100 shares Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
1 share N. Y. Metal Exchange (dues paid.)
151 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
40 shares Firemen's Fire Ins. Co.
100 shares 6th Av. R. R.
12 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
5 shares N. Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.
50 shares Southern Cotton Oil common.
45 shares Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.
$11,000 Central Safe Deposit Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds, 1911. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Central Safe Deposit Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bd., 1897. (Hypd.)
50 shares Nat'l Broadway Bank.
$7,000 West End & Riverside Elec. Street R'y Co. (Montgomery, Ala.,) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1912.
$7,000 Central Branch U. P. R. R. 7 p. c. Fund Bds., 1895, May, 1894, Coups.
$4,000 Atchison & Pike's Peak (Cent. Branch U. P.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1895.
100 shares Tradesmen's Nat'l Bank.
6 shares Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
5 shares Clinton Bank.
100 shares Ramapo Water Works Co. of B'klyn, N. Y.

Meetings and Elections.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & R. R. CO.
Nashville, Tenn., March 1, 1895.

The biennial meeting of the stockholders of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company will be held, pursuant to the by-laws, at the office of the company, in Tracy City, Grundy County, Tennessee, on TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come properly before the meeting. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, March 12, at 3 P. M. and opened Thursday, April 4, at 10 A. M.
J. BOWRON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Albany, N. Y., March 16, 1895.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and of three Inspectors of the next election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in the Union Depot, in the City of Albany, on the third WEDNESDAY (being the 17th day) of April next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and will continue open for one hour thereafter.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY AND NEWTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY,
March 23d, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, Room 6, New-York City, on MONDAY, April 8th, 1895. The polls will remain open from 11 A. M. until 12 noon.
DUNCAN B. CANNON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
346 and 348 Broadway, New-York City.

An election for six Trustees of the second-class and for three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 10th of April, 1895, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
CHAS. C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the ARAVAIPA MINING COMPANY for the election of Board of Trustees will be held at the office of the company on Monday, April 8, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls will be open from 12 to 1 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, March 25, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 8, 1895. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 25 to April 8, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

CHARGED WITH FRAUDULENT USE OF MAILS

A Montana Man Said to Have Beguiled a Governor and Others.

BUTTE, Mon., March 26.—Henry L. Haupt, President of the Montana Mining, Loan, and Investment Company, is on trial in the United States court here on a charge of sending non-mailable matter through the Post Office. The testimony has developed a gigantic swindling scheme, in which many prominent men are innocently involved.

The company claims to have a paid-up capital stock of $12,000,000, and its stock is valued at $120 a share. It was organized in January, 1892, and has been doing an extensive business since. On the representation, so the Government's witnesses said, that he intended to organize a legitimate mining company, Haupt induced John E. Rickards, present Governor of the State; ex-County Treasurer H. C. Kessler, P. A. Largey, H. G. Valiton, M. L. Holland, and C. J. Stevenson, all prominent and wealthly mining men, to join him.

With the names of these incorporators, Haupt went to all the banks and secured permission to use their names as references. A dozen worthless mining claims were located by him, as alleged, and deeded to the company in consideration of $100 in cash and the entire capital stock. He then sent out circulars all over the world advertising the property as highly developed and valuable, and sold the stock on a monthly installment plan, issuing certificates at $1 each.

One hundred thousand certificates were issued each month, and the purchaser of each certificate was entitled to apply for a loan in any sum under $10,000. The Trustees of the company were said to meet every month and apportion $50,000 among the borrowers. The person securing the loan was required to give a note for the amount, payable in 1912, without interest or security, and when the purchaser had 120 certificates he was entitled to a share of stock. The remaining $50,000 from the monthly sale of certificates was supposed to go into office expenses and the development of the company's mines.

The testimony at the trial showed that Haupt was the sole manager of the concern and reaped all the profits. He apportioned the loans in cities, where he thought he should have bigger returns, and to induce others to purchase certificates. When the incorporators and the banks learned of the nature of the company they drew out of it, and the Trustees withdrew the stock from the market, but this did not disconcert Haupt, for he selected new Trustees and continued his operations. The entire property of the company is said to be worth not over $2,000, and its mines, which are situated near Butte, are said to be worthless. Haupt has offices in London, New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and other large cities.

Seventy Years Out of College.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Dr. Samuel H. Pennington of this city will celebrate the seventieth anniversary of his graduation from Princeton College this year. He is the senior Trustee of the college, and is the only surviving member of the class of '25. William Clay Wallace of this city was graduated from Princeton in 1823, but Dr. Pennington is older than Mr. Wallace. William L. Dayton, once United Minister to France and Attorney General of this State, and Abraham O. Zabriskie, Chancellor of this State, were classmates of Dr. Pennington.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Rejane in a New Part.—The last performance of Daudet's "Sapho" will be given at Abbey's Theatre to-night. Mme. Rejane will to-morrow night assume for the first time the rôle of Cyprienne, in Sardou's comedy, "Divorçons," making a first production of this play in New-York instead of in Paris, a fact which should make the event a notable one in the history of the American stage. The play has been presented many times in America in an English adaptation, called "Divorce," and it is quite familiar to the playgoers of this city, so that comparisons in favor of or against Mme. Rejane will be inevitable. Cyprienne is a character adapted peculiarly to Rejane's style and stage methods, and much curiosity has been aroused regarding her treatment of it. "Divorçons" will be repeated for the Saturday matinée, and on Friday and Saturday evenings "Ma Cousine," the great success of the French season, will be revived.

—Mr. Mansfield in Harlem.—Richard Mansfield's engagement at the Harlem Opera House is proving to be a very prosperous one. A large audience witnessed "A Parisian Romance" last night, and applauded Mr. Mansfield's remarkable impersonation of Chevrial vigorously. To-night he will appear in "Prince Karl," a play in which his abilities as a comedian are well illustrated. A change of bill will be made every day during the week, and there are few actors whose repertory would permit of such a programme. Mr. Mansfield will open his new theatre, which he has decided definitely to call the Garrick, April 15, with the production of a new play.

—Camille D'Arville's Season.—Camille D'Arville's season at the Bijou has proved so popular that Canary & Lederer have canceled all other contracts for time at the theatre, and extended Miss D'Arville's engagement indefinitely. Her new opera, "Madeleine; or, the Magic Kiss," has achieved the same popularity here which it gained in Boston, and will be continued to the close of her engagement. Miss D'Arville appears this week in a number of new costumes, and is singing a new song in the third act.

—Effie Shannon Going to Europe.—Mrs. Langtry is so well pleased with the acting of Effie Shannon in "Gossip" that she has engaged her to go to Europe and appear in the play in London. She is the only member of the company now playing at Palmer's who has thus been honored by the star. A special matinée of "Gossip" will be given this afternoon, at which photographs of Mrs. Langtry, with her autograph attached, will be presented to all the women in attendance.

—Lyceum Theatre.—Oscar Wilde's new play, "An Ideal Husband," has fairly met the expectations of Manager Daniel Frohman in the success it has achieved at the Lyceum Theatre. It is undoubtedly the best play from Wilde's pen that has yet been seen here. Mr. Frohman, however, does not propose to run it to the end of the season. He has another new play which he will produce before his company begins its road tour.

—Beerbohm Tree at Harvard.—It has been definitely decided that H. Beerbohm Tree will deliver his lecture to the Harvard students in Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, next Friday afternoon, but the subject of the address has not yet been announced. The lecture will be open to members of the university and their friends, every student being entitled to two tickets.

—Mr. Gillette's War Play.—William Gillette has just completed his new war play. It was to have been produced at the Standard Theatre this Spring, but the continued popularity of "Too Much Johnson" has swept aside all plans for this house during the present season, and Mr. Gillette's new play will now be seen for the first time outside of New-York.

—Sydney Rosenfeld's New Play.—Sydney Rosenfeld has gone to Memphis to supervise the rehearsals of the new comedy he has written for Stuart Robson, called "Lightfoot's Wife." Mr. Robson is to play the part of Marmaduke, the Good. The first production of the play is to be made in Boston.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—William F. Hoey has renewed his former success in "The Flams," which he is presenting at the Fourteenth Street Theatre this week. For to-day's matinée he has made a special engagement with his brother, James F. Hoey, who will appear in one of his amusing specialties.

—American Theatre.—Elita Proctor Otis will appear at the American Theatre next week in a revival of "Oliver Twist." Miss Otis will play Nancy Sikes, and other members of the cast will be Charles Barron, formerly leading man of the Boston Museum; William A. Mestayer, and Katherine Dooling.

—Harrigan to Go on Tour.—Edward Harrigan has completely recovered his health, and he and his company will begin their tour in Newark, N. J., next Monday night, under the management of Mart W. Hanley. The comedian's company is unbroken. "The Major" will be the play presented.

SEEKING EXCISE REFORM

Good Government Club E Would Close Many Saloons.

WITHIN LAW-FORBIDDEN LINES

Commissioners Think They Cannot Refuse to Re-License Places Now Near Churches or Schools.

The sharpshooters for municipal reform scattered through the Good Government Clubs have begun a flank movement on the Excise Board. It has been known for some time that members of these clubs spend a good deal of time every Sunday in "spotting" obvious violations of the closing law, but it appears from a communication received by the Excise Commissioners from Good Government Club E, yesterday, that their warfare is not going to stop at that point.

This club, which is included in the Twelfth Assembly District, at 145 East Eighteenth Street, has been making observations with special reference to the section of the excise law that restricts licenses near churches and schools. The section of the law referred to reads as follows:

No person or persous who shall not have been licensed prior to the passage of this act shall hereafter be licensed to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer, in any building not used for hotel purposes, and for which a license does not exist at the time of the passage of this act, which shall be on the same street or avenue, and within two hundred feet of a building occupied exclusively as a church or schoolhouse. The measurements shall be taken from the centre of the nearest entrance of the building used for such church or school purposes to the centre of the nearest entrance of the place for which an application for a license has been made; provided, however, that a board of excise may, in its discretion, grant permission, in the manner herein provided, to transfer a license from premises within the limits above mentioned to other premises within said limits, but at a greater distance from the principal entrance of a church or school.

The members of Good Government Club E gave to the Excise Board a schedule of saloons still kept open in direct violation of this section of the law, and in a letter accompanying it suggested that, while the list was by no means complete, it furnished ample opportunity for immediate organized action. The letter specifically requests that licenses held by saloons that come under this provision of the law shall not be renewed, and that prompt notice be given to property owners concerned, so that they may have ample opportunity to make other arrangements for leasing their property. The schedule furnished by Good Government Club E is as follows:

First Ward—Grammar School No. 29, corner of Albany, Washington, and Carlisle Streets; saloons of M. Jones and J. Lawlor. Primary School No. 15, 68 Pearl Street, near Old Slip; saloon of M. Dunleavy next door, and one of W. Fricke next door to this saloon.

Second Ward—Primary School No. 34, 293 Pearl Street; Myers's saloon, 288 Pearl Street.

Fourth Ward—Grammar School No. 1, 30 Vandewater Street; a saloon opposite. Primary School No. 12, 83 Roosevelt Street; saloons of P. Sofia, 90 Roosevelt Street, and of Pat. Farrell, 84 Roosevelt Street. Primary School No. 14, 73 Oliver Street; saloon of R. Devito is next door.

Seventh Ward—Grammar School No. 2, 106 Henry Street; saloon at the corner of Pike and Henry. Grammar School No. 31, 200 Monroe Street; saloons of Herman Kolte, 194 Monroe Street, and M. Daly, 208 Gouverneur Street. Primary School No. 36, 70 Monroe Street; one saloon within 200 feet.

Ninth Ward—Grammar School No. 3, 488 Hudson Street; saloon of G. Herdt, 498 Hudson Street. Grammar School No. 41, 36 Greenwich Avenue; saloon of L. Lehmeyer, 39 Greenwich Avenue. Primary School No. 7, 274 West Tenth Street; saloon of M. Sterz, 700 Greenwich Street. Primary School No. 24, 29 Horatio Street; saloon of J. R. Berbling, opposite, 46 Horatio Street.

Tenth Ward—Grammar School No. 20, 60 Chrystie Street; saloon within a few feet.

Eleventh Ward—Grammar School No. 15, 728 Fifth Street; saloon opposite. Grammar School No. 22, corner Stanton and Sheriff Streets; saloon of Moskowitz, 103 Sheriff Street; saloon of Blackner, 116 Cherry Street; saloon of Landsman, 203 Stanton Street. Grammar School No. 36, 710 East Ninth Street; saloon of A. Hoff, 720 East Ninth Street; saloon of P. F. Reilly, corner of Avenue C. Grammar School No. 71, 188 Seventh Street; saloon, 204 East Seventh Street. Grammar School No. 88, 300 Rivington Street; saloon on each side within 200 feet. Primary School No. 5, 289 East Fourth Street; saloon of A. Wamser, opposite, 276 East Fourth Street. Primary School No. 31, 272 Second Street; saloon of F. Weise, 285 Second Street.

Thirteenth Ward—Grammar School No. 4, 203 Rivington Street; saloon of Max Tannenbaum, 196 Rivington Street. Grammar School No. 34, 108 Broome Street; the John Kress Brewing Company, 111 Broome Street; saloon of E. Schmidt, 97 Broome Street; saloon of E. Muller, southwest corner of Broome and Sheriff Streets; Sweeney's, northwest corner of Broome and Sheriff Streets. Grammar School No. 92, Broome and Ridge Streets; saloon of H. B. Scharman & Sons, corner of Broome and Attorney Streets; saloon of W. H. Hamilton, Broome and Ridge Streets. Primary School No. 10, 28 Cannon Street; saloon of James Lynch, 66 Broome Street; Primary School No. 20, 187 Broome Street; saloon of Samuel Mikolowitz, 194 Broome Street; saloon of Edward A. Elseman, corner of Broome and Clinton Streets. Primary School No. 40, 116 Norfolk Street; saloon of D. Zierler, southwest corner of Rivington and Norfolk Streets; saloon of M. Lubitz & Brother, 108 Norfolk Street.

Fourteenth Ward—Grammar School No. 21, 55 Marion Street; saloon of Henry Boop, opposite. Primary School No. 6, 222 Mott Street; saloon of R. Marasco, opposite, 217 Mott Street. Primary School No. 30, 143 Baxter Street; two saloons opposite.

Sixteenth Ward—Grammar School No. 11, 314 West Seventeenth Street; two saloons opposite. Grammar School No. 56, 351 West Eighteenth Street; saloon of William Moore, 122 Ninth Avenue.

Seventeenth Ward—Grammar School No. 13, 239 East Houston Street; saloon corner of Essex Street. Grammar School No. 19, 344 East Fourteenth Street; saloon of P. Fitzgibbon, corner First Avenue. Grammar School No. 25, 820 First Street; five saloons opposite. Grammar School No. 79, 88 Pitt Street; saloon next door, and four opposite. Primary School No. 26, 536 East Twelfth Street; three saloons opposite.

Eighteenth Ward—Grammar School No. 40, 225 East Twenty-third Street; saloon opposite. Grammar School No. 50, 211 East Twentieth Street; saloons on three corners of Third Avenue. Primary School No. 4, 413 East Sixteenth Street; two saloons opposite, one on the corner of First Avenue, and one on the same side of the street.

It would appear at first glance that if, as alleged, these saloons are still running, in direct violation of the law, it is the duty of the Excise Commissioners to refuse to renew the licenses, as they are applied for from year to year. But from a conversation by a reporter for The New-York Times with the Commissioners yesterday, it appears that they do not entertain strictly this view of the situation. The three Commissioners were in President Murray's room together when the reporter called, and a pressure of other business had prevented Good Government Club E's schedule from reaching their attention until it was shown to them.

Commissioner Murray said: "I have not had time to look over this list carefully yet, but I assume that the Good Government Club has not misstated the facts. This Board has never yet granted a license where there has been any reasonable protest from a respectable source. We have not granted any new licenses in violation of this section of the law, and, speaking off-hand, I do not believe that we have renewed any old ones. Only yesterday we refused to grant a license to Mr. Whyland, of Thurber & Whyland, for an establishment on Forty-second Street, near Madison Avenue, because it came in contact with this section of the law.

"But I do not think that we shall be able to refuse a renewal of licenses to all saloons affected solely on this ground. My individual opinion is that saloons licensed prior to the passage of the act of 1892, and against which there is no other ground of complaint, will be entitled to a renewal of their license."

Commissioner Woodman thoroughly coincided in this view. Some saloons, he said, that had been doing a successful business for thirty years or more, and about which there had never been a complaint, would not be entitled to a renewal of license if this section of the law were strictly enforced. "It is my opinion," he said, "that if the Commissioners were to refuse licenses to such places as I have mentioned, we should be immediately overthrown by an appeal to the courts on a writ of certiorari. I think that almost any court would issue a mandamus compelling us to issue a license in such a case. Yet there are exceptions.

"I recall an instance very recently, in which a saloon that has been doing business for many years in West Twenty-sixth Street was refused a renewal of license on complaint of Trinity Parish, under this section of the law. But there were, I think, other circumstances that came into consideration. I shall be interested in learning what the counsel to the board has to say about the matter. In every case where he consistently can, we shall close places that violate this section of the law."

The chief bone of contention with Commissioner Harburger was that the Good Government Club people had seen fit to notify the newspapers of its action before taking him into its confidence. He censured the clerk because the letter had not been brought to him for personal consideration before he was called upon to express an opinion. He was disposed to find fault with the reporter for bringing a matter of news to his notice before the information had reached him officially, and hinted at ulterior motives to "put him in a hole." However, Commissioner Harburger was ultimately led to express a similarity of views with his fellow-Commissioners to the effect that this provision of the law could not be carried out to the letter against places where there was no other ground of complaint.

Without any formal discussion by the board the communication from Good Government Club E was referred to the counsel of the board for an opinion.

The board held a secret meeting and appointed the following Inspectors: Julius Steinberg, 311 East Seventy-seventh Street; Philip F. Smith, 525 Second Avenue; Thomas J. Callaghan, 1 Broadway; Edward V. Brown, 557 Broome Street; Thomas F. Graham, 339 East Twenty-second Street. The salary of the appointees will be $1,200 a year.

Miss Louise C. Redfield, who lives at 68 West Forty-eighth Street, and a number of other residents of that portion of the city intend to make a vigorous protest against the granting of a license to Patrick Duffy for a saloon at 850 Sixth Avenue, on the northeast corner of Forty-eighth Street. Proceedings have been commenced in the Supreme Court, and Presiding Justice Van Brunt yesterday granted a writ of certiorari to review the action of the old Excise Commissioners in granting the license.

The residents of that neighborhood have for a number of years, strenuously opposed the granting of any license for a saloon on the corner mentioned, and in their fight they have been successful until the present license was granted. Duffy made an application for the license last September, but, as it was opposed by the residents of the vicinity, the board refused to grant it. For some reason, Commissioners Dalton and Murphy reconsidered the application, Feb. 23, revoked the former decision, and granted a license to Duffy. It is claimed that the action of the Commissioners was illegal and void.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 26—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, westerly winds, slightly colder in eastern portion Wednesday, warmer Thursday.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, generally fair, possibly very light snows in the morning, continued cold westerly winds, followed by warmer on Wednesday night.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, cold westerly winds, followed by warmer Wednesday night. NORTH CAROLINA, fair, westerly winds, slight changes in temperature, followed by warmer Thursday. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, westerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer in northern portion Wednesday evening. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, winds shifting to southerly. ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, easterly to southerly winds, warmer. Alabama and Mississippi. TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, and MISSOURI, warmer, generally fair weather, winds shifting to southerly. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, south to west winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, winds shifting to southwest and warmer Wednesday evening. ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, light local snows, followed by generally fair westerly winds, slightly warmer Wednesday evening. OHIO, fair, winds shifting to southwest and warmer Wednesday evening. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, but light local snows at lake stations, winds shifting to southerly and warmer. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, winds shifting to southwest and warmer. WISCONSIN, fair, except in extreme northern portion, local showers, warmer Wednesday, winds shifting to southwesterly. KANSAS, fair weather, warm southwest winds Wednesday, colder by Thursday morning. COLORADO, fair, westerly winds colder Wednesday night. NEBRASKA, fair and warmer Wednesday, colder Wednesday night, westerly winds. IOWA, generally fair Wednesday, with warmer south to west winds, followed by colder Wednesday night. MINNESOTA, fair in southern, and local showers in northern portion, winds shifting to northwest, warmer in southeast and colder in northwest portion. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, westerly winds, colder Wednesday night. NORTH DAKOTA, local showers in northern, fair in southern portion, northwest winds and colder. MONTANA, generally fair and colder, variable winds.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in the Northwest and in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. It has risen in the Northern States east of the Mississippi and is low in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley and north of Minnesota. The pressure is increasing north of Montana. Generally fair weather continues, except in the lower lake region, where light snows are reported. It is colder from New-York southward to Georgia. It is warmer to the west of the Mississippi. Generally fair weather will continue in the Southern States and central valleys, with rising temperature from the Gulf States northward to the lake region.

REINHARDT BILL INDORSED

ALDERMEN APPROVE THE COOPER UNION SUNDAY MEASURE.

Legislature Urged to Speedily Pass It—A Committee to Inspect Baltimore Fenders.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the following resolution, introduced by Alderman Windolph, was adopted:

Whereas, At a mass meeting held at Cooper Union on the 14th of March, a large number of societies representing social and industrial and fraternal organizations, with a joint membership of over 100,000 citizens, united in demanding of the Legislature the passage of some measure that would enable the voters of this city to vote on the question of open or closed saloons and places of amusement on Sunday afternoons; and,

Whereas, The committee appointed by said mass meeting has had a bill introduced in the Legislature which provides for submitting said question to the people at the next general election and authorizes the Board of Aldermen in the event of a favorable vote to pass the necessary ordinances carrying into effect the will of the people; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby indorse the said Cooper Union Sunday bill presented by Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Reinhardt as being in line with the principle of home rule, and we urge upon the Legislature the speedy adoption of said measure.

Aldermen Hall and

NO DELAY IN HIS COURT

Justice Davy Firmly Calls Bickering Lawyers to Order.

HAS NO TIME FOR SIDE ISSUES

Tells Messrs. Severance and Levy that He Will Not Have the Korn Divorce Case Dragged Along.

Justice Davy, sitting in the Supreme Court, yesterday made it plain to the lawyers who appear before him that he is on the bench to transact the business of his court in the most expeditious manner consistent with fairness all around, and that he does not intend to fool away time that belongs to the public.

The Justice is presiding in Part III. of the Special Term, where the divorce suit of Mrs. Julia Korn against Dr. Abraham Korn is on trial. Wales F. Severance appears for Dr. Korn and Abraham Levy for Mrs. Korn. These two lawyers ever since the trial of the case began last week have been picking at each other every time the opportunity offered, thereby delaying the case.

Justice Davy warned them several times not to waste the time of the court, when the calendars are far behind, as it is, and litigants are anxiously waiting for their cases to be reached. Whenever Messrs. Severance and Levy tried to go into side issues Justice Davy brought them up with a round turn, and yesterday he finally told them once for all that he didn't propose to have that sort of thing continued. When Mr. Levy began the cross-examination of Dr. Korn, Mr. Severance objected to every question as soon as it was put, and took exceptions until Justice Davy finally said:

"Now, Mr. Severance, you may as well understand once for all that I will not allow this case to be conducted in this manner. You must stop that sort of thing at once."

Mr. Severance sat down, but he was soon in evidence again. Mr. Levy had asked Dr. Kern a question, and before the doctor could answer Mr. Severance jumped up, exclaiming:

"That's a gallery question."

"Now, don't let that happen again," said Justice Davy sternly. "This case must be tried properly and decently, or the court will take means to have it so tried."

Mr. Severance sat down even more suddenly than he had jumped up, and after that the case moved along smoothly until adjournment. Justice Davy, who lives in Rochester, is sitting in this city under assignment by the Governor, and since he first took the bench here, some weeks ago, he has won golden opinions from those lawyers who really want to see business disposed of without unnecessary delay. The Justice is a fine-looking man, and makes a very imposing figure on the bench, without being at all stiff or pompous. He evidently entertains old-fashioned ideas on the working hours that ought to prevail in a busy court, and never causes a moment's delay by tardiness in appearing on the bench. He is one of the best lawyers in the State, and disposes of points raised on objections with such clearness and rapidity that very little time is lost on this score.

After the Justice had cleared the decks yesterday in the Korn case, some interesting testimony was elicited. The doctor, in his direct examination, denied his wife's charges of cruelty, and said that they would have gotten along very well except for the interference of her relatives. Mr. Levy asked him, on cross-examination:

"Now, doctor, is there anything good you can say about your wife?"

"Yes, we got along all right when we were not interfered with."

"Do you know anything against the morals of your wife?"

"Not of my own knowledge."

"Have you ever heard anything to this effect?"

"Yes, but I don't remember who it was that told me."

"You cannot remember who it was? For your own honor and the name of your children, should you not remember such an accusation and the name of any one who made it?"

The witness said he could not remember, but said that he did nothing to refute the accusation, although he did not believe it.

"Do you love your wife?" continued Mr. Levy.

"Yes."

"And still you have made the statement here that she came courting you, and not you her. When did the spark of love enter your breast? Was it about the time that her father said he would give her a dowry of $4,000?"

There was no answer to this question, and Mr. Levy made the witness admit that part of the $4,000 dowry was used by him to buy off another woman, named Rosa Friedman, in whose divorce suit the doctor had been named as co-respondent. He made him confess also that he had gone to Dakota to get a divorce, and that before he went he had confessed judgment to his mother for $5,000 and to his brother for $7,500.

Mr. Severance fought strenuously to keep this evidence out, but the court said it would allow some latitude in this matter, as if he decided in favor of the plaintiff, and found that these conveyances were fraudulent, it would have bearing on the amount of alimony he would allow.

The case will go on to-day.

INTEREST FOR PROPERTY OWNERS

Justice Van Brunt Thinks the City Should Pay It When Land Is Seized.

A question which interests all property owners, and more especially those whose property is taken for the opening of new streets or avenues, or for the laying out of new parks, was presented to Presiding Justice Van Brunt, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday.

Charles W. Runk, James A. Deering, and Michael Cashman were the owners of property which was taken for the opening of Convent Avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-first Street to St. Nicholas Avenue. The title to the property was vested in the city Aug. 8, 1894, but the report of the Commissioners for the taking of the land was not confirmed by the court until Aug. 25. The Controller claimed that he had four months after the confirmation in which to pay the award, and he refused to pay any interest on the amount awarded.

The property owners contended that interest should be paid from Aug. 8, when title to the land was vested in the city. The Controller asked that the court pass upon the question, and in court yesterday he was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling, who expressed the opinion that the property owners were right in their contention, but, as the question was a doubtful one, the Corporation Counsel wished to submit it to the court for consideration.

Justice Van Brunt said he was satisfied that the property owners were entitled to interest on the awards from Aug. 8, when the title was vested in the city. He expressed himself as being opposed to the provisions of the statute which took away or attempted to take away private property without immediate payment for it. Although such acts had been held to be constitutional by the highest courts of the State, his opinion was otherwise, but nevertheless he was bound to follow the rulings of the appellate court. His own opinion was that it was an overriding of the Constitution of the State to attempt to do what was insisted upon.

TWO CHINESE WOMEN IN COURT.

Lee Toi's Wife and Daughter See Him Escape with a Fine.

Lee Toi, a prominent grocer of Chinatown, was fined $250 by Justice Cowing, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, he having been convicted last Friday of assault in the third degree for striking Wong Get on the head with a "blackjack." The assault occurred last April.

Wong Get was a Lexow witness, and told the committee how the Chinese gamblers bribed the police in Chinatown, and were permitted to gamble there. Wong led a squad of police to a fan-tan game at 18 Mott Street, where Lee Toi, one of the players and, the people claimed, part owner of the place, assaulted him as he entered the room.

Lee Toi was represented by Kelly and Shaughnessy, who asked the Justice to let him off with a fine. They admitted the fact that he had served seven years in a California penitentiary for larceny, but said that since that time he had led a respectable life. The Justice then fined Lee $250, which he quickly paid, taking the money from a large roll of bills.

The prisoner's wife, Mrs. Lee Toi, a very good-looking Chinese woman, accompanied by her seventeen-year-old daughter, whose name translated would be "Sweet Breath of the Valley," were in court in the full costume of the Flowery Kingdom and attracted no little attention from the fact that they are the first Chinese women to appear in a New-York court.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S AGREEMENT.

To be Produced to Show His Standing as a Partner of Field, Lindley & Co.

Justice Beekman, in Supreme Court, Chambers, has granted the application of John F. Wiechers, as ancillary executor of the will of Herman Grote, for the production of an agreement which was signed by the late Cyrus W. Field April 12, 1888, under which, it is claimed, he has rendered himself liable as a general partner of the firm of Field, Lindley & Co., and not as a special partner, as he entered the firm.

Mr. Wiechers, as executor, sued Mr. Field prior to the latter's death, to recover $72,100, which is alleged to be due as the value of a certificate of stock of the Sugar Refining Company for 721 shares, the charge being that the certificate was wrongfully converted by Mr. Field's agents. The certificate was delivered to the firm of Field, Lindley & Co., with instructions to deposit it with the Central Trust Company, in exchange for negotiable certificates of the trust company.

After the death of Mr. Field the action was continued against Daniel Lord and Franklin B. Lord, Mr. Field's executors. It is asserted that by the agreement which Mr. Field entered into April 12, 1888, he rendered himself liable as a general partner. He was originally a special partner, and invested about $500,000 in the firm. This agreement will be of great assistance in the trial of the case, and Justice Beekman said he saw no reason why it should not be produced.

THREE YEARS FOR BARRY MINES

J. Pierpont Morgan & Co.'s Former Clerk Was Treated Leniently.

Barry Mines, the former confidential clerk of the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., who was arrested last Wednesday, charged with having embezzled $10,000 from that house, pleaded guilty to an indictment of grand larceny before Judge Fitzgerald in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Seven months of this will be taken off for good behavior.

Lawyer Frank E. Wellman appeared for the young man, and stated to the court that it was a very unfortunate case. Mines, he informed Judge Fitzgerald, had a large sum of money placed in his hands a few years ago by an aunt, and he then became involved in a series of unfortunate speculations. In order to carry them through he began to use the firm's money.

He confessed the theft to a member of the firm, and pleaded that he be allowed to make restitution. He was to meet one of the firm in the Astor House to fix upon some terms of settlement. Instead of one of the firm he found two Central Office detectives, who took him to Police Headquarters. He had already paid back $4,515.

Judge Fitzgerald stated that, in view of the prisoner's confession, and the fact that he could have continued to steal from the firm and taken further sums of money, he would be lenient with the young man.

SANITY OF MRS. ARTHUR HELF.

On Her Son's Application a Commission Will Examine Her.

Mrs. Arthur Helf, who recently married a young husband and was subsequently sent to the Amityville Insane Asylum, was in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, yesterday. Olin R. Breckinridge, her son, wanted Mrs. Helf sent to another asylum, Judge Bartlett of Brooklyn having ordered her release from Amityville.

Mrs. Helf was originally committed to the asylum on the certificate of Drs. Allen McLane Hamilton and George De F. Smith.

Mrs. Helf is a thin, but rather stately woman, of perhaps fifty-five years. Some time ago she became interested in the work of the Berachah Mission, and she made a protégé of Arthur Helf, twenty-one years old, whom she met there. Her son would not allow Helf about the flat where they lived, at 122 West Eighty-fourth Street, whereupon Mrs. Breckinridge went and married Helf.

Judge Giegerich appointed Henry Valentine Wildman, Dr. Wilbur Larremore, and Michael T. Daly, formerly Commissioner of Public Works, as Commissioners to inquire into Mrs. Helf's sanity.

Mr. Breckinridge is trying to have the marriage of his mother to young Helf annulled.

WEALTHY FIRST PRESBYTERIANS

Their Church Property Is Valued at More than a Million.

The First Presbyterian Church, at Twelfth Street and Fifth Avenue, owns a million dollars' worth of real estate. This fact came out yesterday before Chief Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court, who, on the petition of the Trustees, granted to the church permission to mortgage its property in Twelfth Street, west of Fifth Avenue, to the Greenwich Bank for a loan of $22,000.

The property to be mortgaged adjoins, in the rear, the church property on Fifth Avenue, and it has been arranged to purchase the land in Twelfth Street for $50,000 and erect a parsonage upon it. The $22,000 is necessary to complete the purchase price.

In their petition, the Trustees informed the court that the church owns real estate worth $1,000,000, besides the plot mortgaged.

PARENTS PROVED HIM A FORGER

John Lannon, Jr., Sentenced to Spend Five Years in State Prison.

The unusual sight of a mother and father appearing in court as the complainants against their own son was witnessed in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

The prisoner was John Lannon, Jr., of 305 West Thirty-fifth Street, twenty-five years old. He pleaded guilty to an indictment, secured on the evidence of the father and mother, charging him with forgery in the second degree. He forged a request, to which he signed his mother's name, on a Mrs. Thorn for $5.

The father and mother both told the Recorder, in whose court the young man was arraigned, that the son was incorrigible, and that on a previous occasion they had found it necessary to have him sent to prison for a year for pawning his sister's dresses.

The young man, however, was very bitter against his parents, and told the Recorder that if he was bad, it was on account of the example set him by his father. The latter, the son said, was always intoxicated and did nothing to support the family.

The Recorder gave the young man a lecture, which contained some good advice, and then sentenced him to State prison for five years.

DIVORCED AFTER THIRTY YEARS

Decree Given Against Joshua Leavitt, the Dry Goods Merchant.

Judge McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted to Mrs. Mary E. Leavitt a decree of absolute divorce from Joshua Leavitt on statutory grounds. Mr. Leavitt is a well-known dry goods merchant, being at the head of the house of Leavitt & Mitchell Brothers, 74 Leonard Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt were married thirty years ago.

John A. Henderson Insane.

Judge McAdam, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday signed an order committing John A. Henderson to the Bloomingdale Asylum. Drs. Allen Fitch and L. C. Adamson certified to his insanity, describing him as afflicted with acute mania.

Mr. Henderson is said to be the Secretary of the Coast Canal of Florida.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 237—Diefenthal & Salomon, appellants, vs. the Hamburg-American Packet Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

No. 11, original—Ex-parte; in the matter of Eugene V. Debs et al., petitioners.—Argument continued by Attorney General Olney for the respondents and concluded by C. S. Darrow for the petitioners.

No. 822—J. W. Todd et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.—Argued by John C. Fay for the plaintiffs in error and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error.

No. 58—William M. Bennett, plaintiff in error, vs. George Harkrader.—Argument commenced by J. H. Mitchell for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Wednesday, March 27, will be as follows: Nos. 58, 229, 230, 232, 238, 239, 240, 242 243, 245.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Avallone vs. Taylor. 2—Linde vs. Palmer.

Class III.—3—Seely vs. Molloy.

Class IV.—4—Baldwin vs. Smith.

Class V.—5—Kaufman vs. Markus.

Class VII.—6—McDonald vs. L'Amoureux. 7—Roth vs. Fitch. 8—Clark vs. Jammes. 9—St. Louis Stamping Company vs. Piper. 10—Construction Reporter Company vs. Porter.

Class VIII.—11—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Stevens. 12—Globe Yarns Mills vs. Knower. 13—Phoenix Bridge Company vs. New-Jersey Steel and Iron Company. 14—Smith vs. Tilden. 15—Havana and Key West Cigar Company vs. McDermott. 16—Wall vs. Waterbury. 17—Steinmetz vs. Steinmetz. 18—Murphy vs. Duxbury Narrow Fabric Company. 19—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 20—Metropolitan vs. Carraher. 21—Burtis vs. Burtis. 22—Jacobs vs. Rieser. 23—People &c., vs. National Benefit Society. 24—Terry vs. Bach. 25—Lewisohn vs. Kent & Stanley Company. 26—Colwell vs. Colwell. 27—Matter of Annasa Lyon & Co. 28—Levison vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 29—Manning vs. Manning. 30—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 31—Renton vs. Supreme Council Royal Arcanum. 32—Johnson vs. Irwin. 33—Lusk vs. Stewart. 34—Munn vs. Munn. 35—Schmidt vs. Schmidt. 36—Keim vs. Keim. 37—Sheldon vs. Lamb. 38—Reed vs. Tone. 39—Greene vs. Cary. 40—King vs. Kennedy. 41—Levy vs. McElligott.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, receiver of taxes upon; 1—Anthony. 2—Beckwith. 3—Bloomingdale Brothers. 4—Butenwiser. 5—Cohen. 6—Commonwealth Insurance Company. 7—Conan. 8—Davis. 9—Dobriner. 10—Engert. 11—Freund. 12—Jacobs. 13—Jones, B. 14—Jones, W. 15—Kellogg. 16—Kempton. 17—Ludwig. 18—McArthur. 19—Mechanihle Fire National Automatic Fire Alarm Company. 21—O'Day. 22—Prager. 23—Reilly. 24—Reilly. 25—Schmidt. 26—Sohns, E. 27—Sohns, J. 28—Stokes. 29—Thursby. 30—Tompkins. 31—Turner. 32—Willand. 33—Wilson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. —Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—2109—Hazeline vs. Hoyt. 1952—Warfield vs. Weeks. 2265—Electro-Silicon Company vs. Moran. 1791—Smith vs. Bradhurst. 1476—Little vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 2051—Adler vs. Kohn. 2057—Same vs. same. 2738—O'Connor vs. Fairchild. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Trisdorfer. 1522—McBurney vs. Lederle. 2056—Austin vs. Davies. 2091—Earle vs. Robinson. 2173—Thompson vs. Schwartz. 2214—Koblenzer vs. Rosendorf. 2227—Fern vs. Taylor. 2231—Stonehill vs. Alfke. 2233—Weeks vs. Dadirrian. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2287.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II. —Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2086—Danziger vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 2686—Buek vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 591—Farrell vs. same. 830—Levy vs. same. 27—Sarner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 284—Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 623—Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 349—Stewart vs. same. 428—Dohm vs. same. 52—Bruner vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 72—Husson vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 82—Long vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Remsen vs. same. 101—Thedford vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 149—Colahan vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in General Term room. Case on.

2159—Korn vs. Korn.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2867—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2554—Taylor vs. Thompson. 1087—Bowery Bank vs. Geoghan. 5263—Fancher vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 5499—McGrath vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company. 2085—Cohen vs. Feinberg. 1813—National Bank of Deposit vs. Rogers. 6222—Cameron vs. Tompkins. 430—Healey vs. Hamilton Park Company. 2941—Hafner vs. Ziegler. 3011—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Woolsey. 3021—Robbins vs. same. 3022—Landgraff vs. Montaunt. 3023—Dean vs. Marschall. 3037—Stryker vs. Budworth. 3044—Simm vs. Cappel. 3060—Clarke vs. Schell. 3073—Culbert vs. Topping. 3076—New-Brunswick Rubber Company vs. Lagerinan.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3208.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until April 1.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.—Gieggerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1342—Reinheimer vs. Mohr. 1153—Hopkins vs. Clark. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1346—Silb vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Baird. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 2886—Many vs. Hendrick. 1373—Cpinaga vs. Hoyt. 1376—Hartley vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1378—Bayer vs. Norddeutscher Lloyd. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1392—Tito vs. Seabury. 1397—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1108—Engel vs. Molony.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1400.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

156—Mooney vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Comany. 118—Burkhardt vs. same. 186—Lexow vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

767—Gornall vs. Gornall. 768—Greenfart vs. Greenfart. 769—Cammann vs. Dewsnap.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II. —Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1284—Lewis vs. Newcombe. 1836—Horker vs. Gardiner. 1119—Kaplan vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 910—Bradley vs. Collins 1206—Harrison vs. Avalini. 1477—Farrell vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 1186—Dutton vs. Birns. 1124—McNevin vs. Arnott. 878—A. S. Seer Theatrical Printing Company vs. Daly.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III. —Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

994—O'Brien vs. Benner. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers — Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Catharine Duffy.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Edward Hughes, William S. Mount, Catharine L. Schmetzel, Carl Eggert. 2 P. M.—Nickolaus Hubner, Sylvester Aarons.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will—998—Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess until April 2.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for the People.

1—John Foley. 2—Thomas Gross and John M. Grasser. 3—Thomas E. Leeman. 4—James Mahn. 5—James Quinn. 6—William Egan. 7—Michael H. Pestell, George Hartman, James F. Quinn, and J. F. Gallagher. 8—John Ryan. 9—Alonzo King. 10—James J. Whiteman. 11—Alexander Jandrew. 12—James F. McDonald. 13—Michael Hennessey. 14—John Connor. 15—Patrick Geoghty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I. Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Andrew B. Dick. 2—Thomas Flynn. 3—John Scowcraft. 4—Lester McKenna and Charles Smith. 5—John Fisher. 6—William Votypka. 7—Charles E. Baldwin. 8—Percy Yarrington. 9—Newton Whitehead. 10—Herman Heyer. 11—James O'Brien. 12—William Quinn. 13—Harry Lenz. 14—Joseph Archibald. 15—Ernst Bruhn. 16—Michael Rose. 17—Stephen Thatcher. 18—Henry A. Bruer. 19—Edward Foy. 20—Rolla W. Graves. 21—Timothy O'Connor. 22—Patrick J. New. 23—John Stratman. 24—John Roach. 25—Jacob Lenz. 26—Julius Hackerman. 27—Joseph A. Doehler. 28—Roger Rooney. 29—James C. Malrooney. 30—Thomas F. Haher. 31—William Schult. 32—Henry Van Horner. 33—Alfred Connolly. 34—Charles J. Henry. 35—John Wendelken. 36—James McCrocken. 37—Patrick J. Mahoney. 38—Henry Kriete. 39—Edward Willy. 40—John Wahrmann. 41—John Rappolt. 42—William Connors. 43—Joseph H. Mulryan. 44—Frederick Fass. 45—Rudolph Erk. 46—Charles Hassel. 47—Adolph Stumpff. 48—Henry Voight. 49—Philip Volz. 50—John Fenning. 51—Charles Mistele. 52—John Von Aschwege. 53—Frederick Merz. 54—Leonardo Priritora. 55—Louis Hairnbach. 56—Frank Fucella. 57—Philip Stein. 58—Franklin Pope. 59—Giovanni Cara. 60—Peter Mulqueen. 61—Charles McCarthy. 62—John Millett. 63—John Cocl. 64—Denis Keating. 65—William Gerner. 66—Joseph Keim. 67—Jacob Corleis. 68—Charles Freukel. 69—Jacob Maurer. 70—Louis Wild. 71—James McArdle. 72—James McMahon. 73—Henry Lowey. 74—George Reinert. 75—Joseph Sheridan. 76—John Gibb. 77—Herman Kruse. 78—Denis O'Brien. 79—Henry Lopez. 80—Denis Cronin. 81—Daniel Lynch. 82—Henry W. Kohning. 83—Emil Schulte. 84—Charles Swanzen.

Pleadings.—1—John Shevlin, (2.) 2—Robert Jones. 3—James Flynn. 4—Charles Stewart. 5—John Becker. 6—Emil Burkhardt. 7—Michael Kenna. 8—Piatti Ledioico. 9—Alonzo Bradley. 10—John Green. 11—James Johnson, William Carroll, and John Bennett. 12—John I. Broderick. 13—William Walsh. 14—John Murphy. 15—Sheldon B. Higgins. 16—Patrick Noonan. 17—John Heinz. 18—Salvato Bonino. 19—Tony Barrieli. 20—George D. Wichuson. 21—Henry Hegelman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Herman Goldstien. 2—Albert Louis. 3—Charles Schwartz. 4—Alexander Muller. 5—William Jones. 6—George S. Searles. 7—Andrew Hart and John Coyle. 8—James Mullin. 10—Henry McNally. 11—James Hughes. 12—Walter S. Brownfield. 13—Philip Ball. 14—Harry Krauth.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—David Kaplan, (2.) 2—Lebrecht Schmidt and Peter Rauschert. 3—John Connolly. 4—Charles O. Leighton. 5—John Cunningham, Daniel Armitage, and Harry Wolf. 6—Abraham Harris and Harris Rothstein. 7—James Newman, John Donohue, and Joseph McGovern. 8—Louis Wischinsky, Leah Wischinsky, Benjamin Weiss, and Samuel Kaplan. 9—Charles Miller. 10—Martin Hefferman. 11—William Mayo and William James. 12—William Moore and Denis Sullivan. 13—Bernard Lichtenberg. 14—Bernard Habeman. 15—George Williams. 16—Lena Schwartz. 17—Michael Meyer. 18—Tillie Hirschfield. 19—Samuel Schiffmann. 20—James Morris. 21—Annie Friedberg. 22—Frank Wolf. 23—Frank McGuire. 24—Morris Loffenholtz.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Harbeck vs. Farrington—Robert D. Murray.

Suydam vs. Washburn—Edward D. O'Brien.

Guernsey vs. Winters Art Lithographing Company—Robert D. Murray.

Bonnard vs. Dunlop—Charles Guy.

Johnson vs. Weinberg—William M. K. Olcott.

Carter vs. Van Bokkelin—George Waddington.

Baldwin vs. Smith—David B. Ogden.

McGraw vs. Peyser—Robert G. Monroe.

Dean vs. Geer—Winthrop Parker.

Van Brunt, P. J.—Matter of Hicks—Charles H. Daniels.

Shields vs. Shields—Thomas P. Wickes.

Kohn vs. Goldberg—Charles H. Daniels.

Patterson, J.—People, &c., vs. Madison Square Bank—Hamilton Odell.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.

Pennsinger vs. Dennriger—Jerome Buck.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.

Matter of New-York Concert Company—William A. Copp.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Ousatonic Water Company vs. Franklin Brass and Bronze Company—E. De Forest Shelton.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.

Patrick Mulvany vs. Tallon & Stadtfeld—John H. Rogan. Lawrence V. Conover vs. James H. Reed—James Kearney.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CITY COURT—General Term.

1—Spaulding vs. Tucker and Carter Cordage Company.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 202—Beedluff, guardian, &c., vs. Grage et al. 206—Model Building and Loan Association vs. Patterson.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The will of Patrick H. Edwards. The accounting in estate of Otto Goritz by Nancy Pearce, Hosea O. Pearce, Jane E. Duesenberry, James Sweeney, Frederick Black, Thomas F. Moran, Samuel H. Morrison, Solomon Mott, Margaret O'Toole, Henry Barkeloo, and John C. Phillips. The real estate of Henry Holhm and Thomas Wellwood. The revocation of probate of Peter B. Ross. The administration of William H. Stilwell and Hannah M. Moore. The guardianship of William R. Tompkins and William F. Jewell, et al. The estate of Charles H. Hegeman. The transfer tax of Bernadine Overbeck, Mary Travis, Lydia A. Pearsall, Jane Richards, Franklin H. Chapin, Manuel F. Pineda, and Theodore Muller.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.

17—Will of Anne Tuttle.

The Criminal's Eyes.

From The Medical Record.

A law journal published in Russia gives some interesting data collected at the eighteen anthropometric stations in the empire. One of the curious things brought to light is that in Russia each group of criminals has its own particular color of the eye. Thieves and murderers, it seems, possess "chestnut-brown" eyes. Robbers—that is to say, thieves in a large and violent line of business—have slate-colored eyes, and the same is stated of criminals convicted of swindling. The vagabond classes, among whom are probably reckoned the passportless class, have eyes of an azure blue tint. The color most observed among minor criminals and those convicted of slight offenses is "chestnut brown-green."

MRS. CHARLES L. DUVAL SEEKS DIVORCE

Charges Her Husband with Cruelty—He Alleges that She Is Insane.

NEWARK, N. J., March 26.—Mrs. Charles L. Duval of Highland Park, Navesink, before Vice Chancellor Greene, in this city, to-day, began a suit for divorce on the ground of cruelty. On one occasion, she alleges, he placed a rope about her neck and attempted to strangle her, and at another time struck her over the head with an umbrella. She also alleges that while she and her husband lived at a hotel in New-York City he was guilty of improper conduct.

Mrs. Duval says that her husband is a New-York broker, and has an income of $10,000 a year, and that he has a large estate in his own right. The couple have no children. They were married in 1877.

Mr. Duval, in his answer, makes a general denial of his wife's complaint, and says that he has been advised by physicians that Mrs. Duval is of unsound mind, and that the physicians also advised him to place Mrs. Duval in an asylum.

The Duvals own a handsome residence, said to be valued at $50,000, at the Highlands of Navesink.

The Tree Planter's State.

From The Omaha (Neb.) Bee.

We presume that Nebraska deserves the name of the Tree Planter's State because it has so many tree planters and so few trees.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARIE CENTLIVRE ROUX, Marie Clemence Roux, Nicholas Charles Roux, otherwise called Eugene Roux, Appoline Clemence Roux Michel, Marie Eugenie Roux Petitjean, the unknown next of kin, other than the said Appoline Clemence Roux Michel and Marie Eugenie Roux Petitjean, if any, of said Nicholas Charles Roux, in case he be dead, the Comptroller of the City of New-York, and to all persons interested in the estate of Charles Roux, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the fifth (5th) day of April, 1895, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Catherine Coudert, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 13 Chambers Street, New-York City. f27-law6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY E. BRIGGS, Louis T. Valentine, a son of William J. Valentine, deceased, (if living,) or Emily J. Valentine, formerly the wife, and William H. Valentine, Mary E. Henry, Adeltha Eugenia Carter, Charles Augustus Valentine, George H. Valentine, and Earl B. Valentine, the known heirs at law and next of kin of said Louis T. Valentine, (if he be deceased,) and each and every other person, the widow, heirs at law, next of kin, and legal representatives not above named, of the said Louis T. Valentine, (if he be dead,) whose names and residences are unknown and cannot, after diligent inquiry, be ascertained, and who are therefore cited as a class, the heirs and next of kin of William J. Valentine, late of the City of New-York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Augustus H. Allen of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1890, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William J. Valentine, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the fourteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

f20-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. SHERIDAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Feitner & Beck, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-ninth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of November, 1894.

CATHARINE JANE SHERIDAN, Administratrix.

FEITNER & BECK, Attorneys for Administratrix, 56 Wall Street, N. Y. m21-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WALTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of transacting business, at the office of Henry Grasse, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1895. MAGDALENA WALTER, sole Executrix of Richard Walter, deceased. HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Executrix, 167 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh20-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN KROPF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Frank Kropf, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of March, 1895. HENRY KROPF, FREDERICK H. KASTENS, and

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Much Interest Was Centred in the Auction Sales.

FORECLOSURE OF A CHURCH NOT HAD

Doings at Private Contract — The Richardson Property Brings a Total of $726,225—Fifth Avenue Offerings.

The large auction sales of real estate held yesterday were the centres of interest to speculators and men in the business. Several notable transactions at private sale were, however, reported.

Messrs. Phipps & Easton and John N. Golding have sold to William Crittenden Adams of Adams Brothers, the property 120 and 122 West Forty-second Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, 25 by 98.9, with remodeled brownstone buildings. It adjoins the realty recently bought for Mr. Adams by Phipps & Easton. The total cost of the fifty feet front was about $250,000.

Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer has sold at about $160,000 the six-story stone and iron building 175 and 177 Greene Street, 40 by 105.

Messrs. George C. Edgar's Sons & Co. have sold at about $38,000 the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 27 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 58, with extension by 100.8½.

Mr. Luther Kountze is the purchaser, at $135,000, of the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 5 East Fifty-seventh Street, 30 by 100, sold by Frederick Potter.

Messrs. Phipps & Easton have sold for Helen F. Langenbeck, to Dr. Murch, at $15,500, the three-story brick dwelling 238 West Thirty-eighth Street, 17.10 by 55 by 98.9.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have sold for John J. Farley, to John Morrison, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling 815 West End Avenue, 20 by 56 by 100, and, for Eugene Hartnett, to A. S. Rosenthal, at $37,500, the four-story brownstone dwelling 68 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 58 by 100.

The biggest crowd that has packed the real estate salesroom in several years was present yesterday at 111 Broadway, in attendance upon the various auctioneers. Nine of the latter were announced to sell at once. One parcel, that of the Presbyterian Church at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, which was to have been sold under foreclosure by Mr. George R. Read, was withdrawn. All of the others were disposed of.

Most interest, naturally, was shown in the group of sales held by Mr. William Kennelly, of the Benjamin Richardson property. It comprised thirty-one distinct pieces, all sold under foreclosure. Nearly every well-known speculator in town was present watching the sales, and a number of them were among the bidders. It took three-quarters of an hour to read the legal notices, a separate one being provided for each piece of property. More than two hours thereafter were consumed by the actual sales, which were not completed until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The bidding was quite brisk, and, in general, the prices were regarded as adequate. The total amount realized was $726,225. This was about $280,000 above the mortgage judgments. When the costs and expenses of the various litigations over the Richardson estate are deducted, there will be about $360,000 remaining for the heirs.

The auctioneer began by offering the nine four-story brownstone flats, each 28.3 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixth Street, beginning 83 feet west of Third Avenue. They sold thus, the first number being that of the street; No. 169, Peter A. Cassidy, $20,000; 167 and 135, Adler & Herrman, $19,600 and $19,800 respectively; Nos 163 and 161, B. Freund, $18,000 and $18,100 respectively; No. 159, Adolph Sussman; No. 157, August L. Martin, $18,200; Nos. 155 and 153, B. Freund, $18,200 and $18,750 respectively.

Next came the six similar flats, 1,693 to 1,703 Lexington Avenue, east side, beginning 20 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, the end ones being 26.11 by 82.9, and the interior ones 27 by 82.9 each. They sold thus: No. 1,693, Adler & Herrman, $16,800; No. 1,695, Judge J. M. Fitzsimons, $17,125; No. 1,697, B. Freund, $18,-850; No. 1,699, Uffenheimer & Bauman, $19,-500; No. 1,701, John Mitchell, $17,700; No. 1,703, David Cunningham, $17,200.

The six similar flats 156 to 166 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, south side, beginning 82.9 feet east of Lexington Avenue, each 28.3 by 100.11, sold thus: No. 156, John McGowan, $16,600; No. 158, Adler & Herrman, $15,500; No. 160, E. Jacobs, $16,550; No. 162, L. Kahn, $15,650; No. 164, Adler & Herrman, $16,200; No. 166, E. Loeb, $16,300.

Six five-story brick flats, 1,926 to 1,936 Third Avenue, west side, beginning 20 feet south of One Hundred and Seventh Street, the end ones being 26.11 by 83, and the interior ones 27 by 83 each, sold thus: No. 1,936, A. Gutman, $30,500; No. 1,934, S. Elias, $31,050; No. 1,932, Isaac Frank, $32,-000; No. 1,930, Judge J. M. Fitzsimons, $32,500; Nos. 1,928, and 1,926, B. Freund, $32,500 and $32,300 respectively.

The four-story brick flat 10 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 160 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, went to Dr. G. E. Kelly, at $13,250; and the three-story brick dwelling 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 183.4 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, sold to Joseph Herbst, at $9,000.

The northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-third Street, 75.3 by 100, with four and five story brick and frame buildings, was sold to Patrick Kiernan at $117,-000. The property at 511 to 517 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 93 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 150 by 100.11, with irregular piece in the rear, 6.6 feet on One Hundred and Sixteenth Street by 100.11 by 50 by ——, containing four three-story frame dwellings, was sold in bulk at $23,500, to ex-Mayor Smith Ely, Jr.

Before the Richardson sale began Mr. William Kennelly offered, by receiver's order, the right, title, &c., of Henry and Doretta Von Hafen to 324 East Twenty-second Street, 20 by 97.6, with three-story front and rear buildings, and to 630 East Thirteenth Street, 16 by 103.3, with five-story brick store and tenement. Mr. Von Hafen was the successful bidder, but failed to comply with the terms of sale, and the property was subsequently offered again. This time the purchaser was J. P. Keating at $1,000 for the first parcel and $750 for the second.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold at auction, to F. Buschhorn, at $21,500, the five-story brick tenement 427 West Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold at auction to Thomas Higgins, at $4,325, the two-story and attic frame dwelling, 707 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 25.7 by 100 by 25 by 98.51.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, by William McCormack, sold 212 Sullivan Street, 25 by 100, with four-story front and rear brick tenements, to S. Kempner, at $13,800; also 213 Sullivan Street, same size, with four-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick in rear, at $15,200, to A. L. Mayhoff; also 215 Sullivan Street, same size, with three-story frame in front and three-story brick in rear, at $13,500, to A. L. Buttenweiser; also 103 Macdougal Street, 25 by 67, with three-story brick front frame tenement, at $8,550, to S. F. Nelson.

Mr. James L. Wells sold in partition, at $12,300, to Charles Lursch, the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling 183 East Seventy-first Street, 16.4 by 102.2.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold under foreclosure, at $20,000, to Mary H. Myer, trustee, plaintiff, the four-story brownstone dwelling 148 West Sixty-fifth Street, 19 by 100.5.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. sold under foreclosure, at $31,450, to John Fehn, three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Third Street, 200 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100.11.

Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, Mary F. Miller, at $6,300, two lots, each 25 by 112.6, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

In the Liberty Street Salesroom, Messrs. R. V. Harnett & Co. sold for an estate 238 Fifth Avenue, 28.2 by 125, five-story and basement brownstone building, with store, and 13 West Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 98.9, connecting, five-story and basement brick building. The property rents for $18,750. The first bid was $300,000. At $380,500 the property was knocked down to C. C. Goodwin, a real estate broker, who was supposed to represent one of the heirs. The same firm sold to Jacob Ruppert, at $20,000, a lot 25.2 by 102.2, on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 100.8½ feet south of Ninety-fourth Street.

The auction sales, set down for to-day at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., auction sales as follows: Northwest corner of Third Avenue and Cedar Street, Brooklyn, seven lots and one plot, the latter with large two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, the whole being 144.3½ by 150.7; also, southwest corner of Ovington and Stuart Avenues, Brooklyn, 75.8 by 156 by 66.10 by 155.3, with three two-story and attic frame dwellings and one one-and-a-half-story frame building.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, 35 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, 25 by 98.9, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, William L. Findley, referee, 416 East Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 196.9 feet east of First Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, one-story frame front and rear buildings; due on judgment, $3,340.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, Van Beuren leasehold of 3 and 5 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 42 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 129, five-story brick store building; due on judgment, $23,475; on prior mortgage, $80,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 7 Pine Street, ten-story brick office building by Malvine Schleicher; cost, $70,-000.

Nos. 686 and 688 Third Avenue, two one-story brick stores, by Charles W. Doherty of 211 West Forty-sixth Street; cost, $8,500.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, one-story frame store, by Patrick Owens; cost, $350.

No. 150 West Thirty-sixth Street, five-story brick flat, by Amelia Wright of 150 West Thirty-sixth Street; cost, $25,000.

No. 306 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, by H. D. A. Bauhahn of 2,154 Second Avenue, five-story brick flat; cost, $18,-000.

Ninety-fourth Street, south side, 419 feet east of First Avenue, one-story frame coal pocket, by Hencklin & Willenbrock; cost, $13,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Theodore A. Cordier of 453 East Eighty-sixth Street; cost, $80,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 440 feet east of Avenue A, one-story frame shed, by James Jones of 45 William Street; cost, $500.

No. 36 West Eighteenth Street, by Julius Lowenthal, alteration to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, by Margaretha B. Reinhardt, alterations to three-story brick tenement and store; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 75 feet east of Railroad Avenue, by Francis J. Schmid, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,800.

No. 431 Grenada Place, by Josephine Weyman, alterations to one-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

No. 750 West Fifty-fifth Street, by Mary I. Odell, alterations to five-story frame tenement; cost, $1,500.

No. 183 West Sixty-third Street, by Oscar Hollander, alterations to five-story brick flat; cost, $600.

No. 177 Norfolk Street, by Isaac Marx, alterations to five-story brick tenement; cost, $500.

No. 316 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, by Felice Canero, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $120.

No. 5 East Seventeenth Street, by Cornelia N. Whitehead, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Eleventh Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-third Street, by Jacob C. Kemp, alterations to two-story brick factory and store; cost, $2,500.

No. 1,266 Boston Avenue, by Kate C. Clark, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 116 West Forty-first Street, by Charles Banks, alterations to four-story brick apartment house and offices; cost, $3,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn, yesterday, the William P. Rae Company sold to G. G. Williams, Edward Perkins, Jr., and J. Edward Simmons, as trustees, the Charles S. Higgins property consisting of the factory buildings on Clinton and Waverly Avenues, 227 feet south of Flushing Avenue, 342 by 200 by 345 by 200, and the vacant plot at the southeast corner of Park and Waverly Avenues, 95.5 by 86.10 by irregular. The property brought $105,000.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to John Konvalinka, plaintiff, at $10,000, the four-story brick flat 349 Twelfth Street, about 28 by 80. To Martha W. Shute, plaintiff, at $450, he sold the plot 80 by 100 on the northeast side of Seventy-sixth Street, 100 feet southeast of Twelfth Avenue. To the Williamsburg Savings Bank, plaintiff, at $2,200, he sold the plot 64 by 159.8 by 99.11 by 155.7 on the north side of Park Place, 80 feet west of Albany Avenue. To John C. Bogart, executor, plaintiff, he sold, at $3,000, the three-story brick dwelling 1,668 Atlantic Avenue, 20 by 80. To George O. Packard, plaintiff, at $9,500, he sold the similar dwelling 206 Garfield Place, 18.4 by 100. To Charles S. Warman, at $1,200, he sold the two-story frame dwelling, 31 Thatford Avenue, 16 by 100. To Clarence L. Burger, at $7,000, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 53 Decatur Street, 18 by 100.

Mr. William Cole sold to Leonard Moody, at $3,100, a plot 40 by 100, with two-story frame dwelling, on the northeast side of Eighty-second Street, 80 feet southeast of Twenty-third Avenue.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 26.

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 20x75; Sophia Peters to John and Henry Neus $16,000
167TH ST, s s, 254.2 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x93.3; the executors, &c., of Jacob C. Blauvelt to William Best. 16,975
24TH ST, s s, 164 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9 and other property; William H. Willis, referee, to Marx and Moses Ottinger and others 134,000
67TH AV, n e corner of 29th St, 24.8 x40.4; James Clendening to Edward Kearny 1
29TH ST, n s, 300.4 ft w of 6th Av, 19x—; same to same 1
21ST ST, n s, 435.4 ft w of 9th Av, 19.3x83; George R. Taylor and wife to George S. Hastings 2,750
71ST ST, s s, 337 ft w of Central Park West, 17x100.5; Henry W. Kennedy and wife to Francis Crawford 10
77TH ST, 131 West; Olga J. C. Soltau to Margaret Kennedy 27,000
52D ST, s s, 95.10 ft e of 4th Av, 19.2x100.5; Abraham Blumlein to Samuel Ledman 1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 40.5 ft s of 54th St, 20x80; William S. Denmark and wife to Emma L. McGuire 1
SAME PROPERTY; Francis A. McGuire and wife to William S. Denmark 1
8TH AV, s w corner of 117th St, 25.3x 100; Ellen L. Thompson and others to Mary N. Townshend 1
46TH ST, s s, 151 ft w of Lexington Av, 17x100; Charles F. Crary, executor; Cornelius Crary to Amelia D. Whitney 1
PARK AV, 1,983; Addison Brown and wife to Francis Crawford 15,000
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 147th St, 24.11x100; Eliza S. Bacon to Jacob Hess 1
SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Hess to Bernard Havanagh 1
BROADWAY, 1,690 and 1,696; Charles Riley to John Miller 100
75TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20x102.2; Henry W. Sackett, referee, to Frances J. Kelly 19,625
BOULEVARD, e s, 26.6 ft s of 92d St, 75x108.4x75.3x116.1; the executors of George Jones, deceased, to Joseph E. Weed 35,000
EAST END AV, n e corner of 82d St, 25x100; Adolph Meyer and wife to George Ehret 35,350
57TH ST, 145 East; James R. Hay and wife to Lilly W. Barney 1
1ST AV, 1,271; John Schreiner, Jr., and wife to Elisa Moses 22,400
8TH AV, s e corner of 117th St, —x—x100.11x150; Mary J. and John C. Reinard to Mary N. Townshend 1
112TH ST, 243 West; William H. Ricken and wife to Margaret W. Doscher 1
LENOX AV, n w corner of 120th St, 99.11x125; William Fair to the executors of George J. Hamilton 30,000
EAGLE AV, w s 50 ft s of 162d St, 25x100; Charles H. Truax, referee, to Winfield S. Weser 1,575
152D ST, 507 West; John M. Cahill and wife to Georgiana A. Goodrich and another 1
100TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Mary Frick to Sarah J. Collins 19,000
2D AV, e s, 51.9 ft w of 12th St, 17.6 x120; George M. Edebohls to Barbara Edebohls 1
72D ST, 118 West; Solomon Loeb and wife to Morris Lobb 10
WOODRUFF AV, n w s of 68th St, Lot 62, Map of Fairmount, 25x151; Eliza C. Haight to Alice E. Haight. 1,700
115TH ST, s s, 208 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100; Virginia Kuser to Barbara Holbrith 8,000
125TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Frederick P. Forster, referee, to Louisa M. Gardiner 18,100
60TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 200.5 to 8th St x46.3x44.135x187; W. J. Lathrop to Lippman Topliz. 18,100
137TH ST, n s, 554.2 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Christian Scherding to Anna M. Scherding 1
89TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.8; Francis Crawford and wife to Addison Brown 9,500
SANDFORD ST, s e corner of Virginia St; Abraham B. Tappen and wife to John B. Haskin, half part. 6,000
ALEXANDER AV, e s, 100 ft n of 135th St, 20x81.6; Joseph W. Davis to Elwood C. Davis 1
TREMONT AV, n w corner of Marmion Av, 25x100; Arthur Block to William Hirsch 3,000
MECHANICS ST, n s, adjoining lot of Widow Hitchcock, 37x89x37x86; William Pringle to John P. Foland 1,400
BAINBRIDGE AV, adjoining land of grantee, —x—, being partition of Av; John B. Haskin to Christine Montag 1
CHISHOLM ST, n corner Stebbins Av, 69.10x30.2x22.3x72.9; Denison P. Chesebro and wife to Thomas L. Gillingham 1
CHISHOLM ST, s s, 113.11 ft n of Stebbins Av, 25x55.7; Mary E. Sage to Charles Bjorkegren 1
ELSMERE PLACE, n e corner of Marion Av, 31.3x100x31x100; William Hinch and wife to Arthur Bloch 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BEST, William, to William H. Blauvelt and others, individual; s s of 116th St, 254.2 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years $12,000
BJORKEGREN, Charles, to Mary E. Sage; s s of Chisholm St, 113.11 ft n of Stebbins Av, 1 year 600
BONFELS, Sereno D., and wife to Frederick S. Bonfels; n e corner of 176th St and Washington Av, 1 year 10,000
CASEY, Joseph A., and others to L. A. Rodenstein; n s of 123d St, 162.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 3,000
CHAPIN, Henry D., to the Real Estate Trust Company of New-York; 27 West 51st St, 5 years 18,000
COLEMAN, Maggie A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Lexington Av and 98th St, extend to 97th St, 1 year, 2 mortgages 40,000
DORRIS, Louis, to Peter Dolger; 187 Division St, demand 2,000
DUNN, Daers H., to the J. Christian G. Huppel Brewing Company; 1,679 3d Av, demand 3,500
FISCHER, Henry F., and wife to Nicholas Hasbagen; n e corner of Vanderbilt Av and 172d St, 1 year. 1,000
FARRENKOPF, John, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of Pitt St, 95 ft n of Stanton St, 1 year 12,000
FAIR, William, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n w corner of 6th Av and 120th St, 1 year 16,000
FRANK, Elizabeth, and another to United States Trust Company of New-York; w s of 2d Av, 50 ft s of 125d St, 5 years 7,000
FERGUSON, Thomas O., to F. I. Taylor; w s of Simpson St, 246.5 ft n of 169th St, 5 years 2,500
GILLINGHAM, Thomas L., to D. P. Chesebro; n e corner of Chisholm St and Stebbins Av, 1 year 500
GOLDSTEIN, Louis, and others to Mary A. McGown, as trustee; 112 Sheriff Street, 5 years 18,000
GLUCK, Ignatz, and wife to Louis Lewinsohn; n s of Stanton St, 50 ft e of Attorney St, 3 years 1,000
GARDINER, Louisa M., to Mary J. Silvester; n s of 125th St, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 15,000
HOLECHER, Margaretta, to Lizzie Kane; s s of 118th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, demand 1,000
HOLLERIETH, Barbara, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 424 East 118th St, 5 years 5,000
HESS, Jacob, to E. S. Bacon; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 147th St, 3 years 9,000
IRVING, Henry, and wife to Edward Mitchell; 8 Frankfort St, 3 years 7,500
JORN, Bella, to Emilie Morrison; w s of Southern Boulevard, 233.7 ft n of Pelham Av, 2 years 2,000
KEENAN, Anna, to Mary Collins; n s of 64th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years 4,000
LEDMAN, Samuel, to Abraham Blumlein; s s of 52d St, 95.10 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 1,000
LEO, Isabella N., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 185th St, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 7,500
MONTAG, Christie, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; e s of Virginia St, 284.8 ft s of 181st St, 5 years... 3,000
MOSES, Elisa, to John Schreiner, Jr.; 1,271 1st Av, 3 years 1,500
NICHOLSON, Charles P., to James B. Ryan; n s of 80th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, demand 2,000
O'CONNELL, Agnes and Edmund Wetmore; w s of Fordham Av, 83 ft s of Mott St, 3 years 7,000
OLTERS, John H., to Sarah A. Sands; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 90th St, 5 years 35,000
OTTINGER, Marx, and others to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 24th St, 95 ft e of 6th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 80,000
ROSENSTEIN, Bernard, and wife to George V. N. Baldwin; s s of Monroe St, 93.4 ft w of Montgomery St, 5 years 16,000
SCHWARZSCHILD, Joseph, and wife to Anna Woerishoffer; 40 East Houston St, 5 years 50,000
STURK, John H., and wife to Charles H. Russell and others, trustees; e s of 5th Av, 50.5 ft n of 111th St, 5 years 22,000
SCHOEN, Mary E., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 95th St, 217 ft e of 4th Av, and other property, (two mortgages,) 2 years 21,000
JONES, Samuel S., and wife to Charles Scholle; 809 Lexington Av, 5 years 10,000
STURK, John H., and wife to Charles H. Russell and others, trustees; e s of 5th Av, 75.6 ft n of 111th St, 5 years 21,750
SCHLOSS, Isabella R., to District No. 1 of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; 204 East 79th St, 5 years 8,000
SCHOONMAKER, Amelia J., to James H. Robertson; 320 West 113th St, demand 500
TEACHERS' COLLEGE to United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 120th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 125,000
TOPLITZ, Lippman, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 60th St, 437 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 15,000
TOWNSHEND, Mary N., to Ellen L. Thomson; s w corner of 117th St and 8th Av, 1 year 14,000
WHITNEY, Amelia D., to Charles F. Crary, executor; s s of 46th St, 151 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years. 2,500
WALLACE, Ellen, and another to Anne Klingenberg; 769 2d Av, 1 year 20,000
WEED, Joseph E., to Gilbert E. Jones and others; e s of Boulevard, 25.8 ft s of 92d St, 3 years 26,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

BONFELS, Sereno D., to F. G. Bonfils $23,025
BOWEN, Augusta F., to New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company. 1
BUSSING, John, Jr., to John Kuemmel 4,032
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., to Gustavus Sidenberg and others, executors, &c., (two assignments) 25,362
COLLINS, Sarah J., to William E. Seitz 1
DE VRIES, Henry, to Katie Vorbach 10,000
DU FAIS, John L., trustee, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 25,000
FULLER, Paul, to C. E. Miletta and another, (two assignments) 35,000
HITCHINGS, Hector M., receiver, to J. M. Hayward 5,074

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,
111 BROADWAY.

LIQUIDATION SALE

OF CHOICE

Improved and Unimproved Property.

4 lots at 53d St., west of 8th Av.
69 and 71 Varick St.
4 lots at 152d St. and 8th Av.
1,562 Madison Av., (105th St.)
168 and 170 8th Av., (19th St.)
9 lots at 135th, 138th, Railroad Av., and Mott Haven Canal.
145th St. and Concord Av.
162, 164, and 166 Leonard St.
349 West 30th St.
253 East 50th St.
67 East 89th St.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Thursday, April 4, at 12 o'Clock Noon

AT REAL ESTATE SALESROOMS, 111 BROADWAY.

For Maps, Terms, &c., apply to AUCTIONEER, or to EDWIN L. KALISH and J. CULBERT PALMER, Attorneys, 165 Broadway, New-York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF A. B. CRANE, Executor,
of the
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
12, 14, 16, AND 16 1-2 DOWNING ST.,
2 lots on
139th AND 140th STS.,
and the valuable leasehold property,
21 AND 23 AVENUE B,
214 AND 216 EAST 2d ST.,
210 HOUSTON, AND
103 1st STS.;
also
23½ ACRES OF LAND IN ULSTER COUNTY
and
2 PEWS IN GRACE CHURCH.
Books, maps, &c., at CRANE & LOCKWOOD'S, Attys., 41 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
The choice and valuable properties
NOS. 28 AND 30 CITY HALL PLACE,
Between Duane and Pearl Sts.,
NO. 34 NEW BOWERY,
running through to and being
NO. 30 ROOSEVELT ST.,
and
307 AND 309 WATER ST.,
between Roosevelt and Dover Sts.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION,
WILLIAM M. HOES, ESQ., REFEREE,
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
NO. 27 MERCER ST.,
between Grand and Canal Sts.
For maps, &c., apply to EDGAR J. NATHAN, Piff.'s Atty., 120 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

CHARLES A. BERRIAN, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895,
at 10 o'clock A. M., at the
OAK RIDGE CLUBHOUSE,
SEDGWICK AV., KING'S BRIDGE HEIGHTS,
24th Ward, New-York City.
Weber upright piano, parlor suits in silk and velvet, rosewood parlor cabinets, mahogany centre tables, library tables, chairs, couches, carved oak hall settee, oak pillar extension tables, oak dining chairs in leather, walnut bookcases, walnut, ash, and other bedroom suits, oak and ash chiffoniers, ash wardrobe, oil paintings and engravings, hair mattresses, bedding and table linen, china, glass, and plated ware, cutlery, moquette, Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels carpets, brass and iron defeas and fenders, gas fixtures, &c., &c.
HOUSE OPEN DAY PREVIOUS TO SALE.
Catalogues of auctioneer, No. 59 Liberty St., New-York City.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, OR might exchange for unincumbered property, the elegant white Indiana stone corner apartment house 2, 4, and 6 GLENADA PLACE, corner Decatur St., Brooklyn. All leased to good tenants and pays a good net income. JOS. W. HAMILTON, Owner, 71 Pineapple St., Brooklyn.

MYERS, Marie J., administratrix, to Jessie M. Tupper 1
MATTHEWS, Rebecca T., executrix, to Rebecca T. Matthews 1
PEISER, Joseph, to John De Hart.. 400
TUPPER, Jessie M., to Jane Quirk.. 1,000
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York to A. H. Dominick 9,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to S. D. Bonfils and another, (two assignments) 4,000
SAME to Elizabeth Rosenbaum and others, trustees 5,000
VINGUT, George T., guardian, to A. F. Bowen 1
WOERZ, Ernest G. W., to W. H. Beadleston 27,022

Recorded Leases.

BAKER, Amelia F., to Jacob Bergmann; store 109 Clinton St, 5 years ..... $1,020 and $1,200
HOWELL, Richard L., to Edward Shea; 6 Front St, 5 years 1,500
HAHN, Maria, to John H. Wahmann and another; 795 9th Av, 5 years 1,200
STEMFELD, Charlotte, to August Seibert; 114 East 57th St, 5 years. 1,800
REESE, Henry, to E. G. Soltmann; 421 East 53d St, 3 years 540
KETCHAM, George E., to Robert J. Wright; e corner Avenue A and 104th St, extended to 105th St and Harlem River, 5 years 6,000
MEHRBACH, Solomon, to Davis H. Dunn; 1,679 3d Av, 5 years 1,800
McCORMICK, Margaret and Fanny McDonald to John J. Reilly; 1,299 1st Av, 5 years 1,340
KING, Mary R., and Ellen and Alice Davis to Emilie Paur; w s of Allen St, 158.4 ft n of Rivington St, 20x 88.4, 21 years 500
THIERIOT, Ferd. M., and Charles S. Henschel to Morris Young, 20 East 14th St, 10 years 11,000
WILSON, Peter M., to Thomas E. Flannery, 2d floor Wilson Building, Bank St, corner of Hudson St, 5 years 1,600

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:
EAST BROADWAY, 251; Balthasar Diehl against Simon Liebovitz, owner and contractor $4,050
121ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 200x100; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against Thomas Donlan, owner and contractor 1,000
VYSE AV, w s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 25 ft front; Gustav Kaerstner against Patrick McManus, owner; John Molloy, contractor 210
64TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 25 ft front; William Miller against Mary A. Walsh, owner and contractor 668
2D AV, 14; Andrew Blaurock against Herman Mauder, owner; Frank Merk, contractor 85
94TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 125 ft front; Malcolm & Taylor against Lewis P. Judson, owner; Charles C. Judson, contractor. 2,400
100TH ST, n e corner of West End Av; same against Charles G. Judson, owner and contractor 1,800
LENOX AV, s w corner of 118th St; Daniel McDougall against Alexander McNeice, owner and contractor 501
UNION AV, 1,329; John Lanzer against Jacob Leisner, owner; Edward Bissinger, contractor 143
BROOME ST, 587; Frederick Robinson against Mary Kenny, owner; P. Musty, contractor; Dominick Saladino, lessee and contractor 2,088

Lis Pendens.

80TH ST, 134 East; Edward Heyman against Ada C. Sessions, (specific performance.)
63D ST, 409 East; Anna E. Hunting against Simon P. Flannery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HESTER ST, 85; Lambert Suydam against Philip Bernstein, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
DIVISION ST, 184 and 186; same against Jacob Kantrowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
33D ST, 232 West; Hannah Goldvogel against Simon Simon, (partition.)
25TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 125 ft front; Benjamin M. Hartshorne against Thomas E. Sloan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
94TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 125 ft front; Francis M. Jencks against Lewis P. Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, April 11, 1895
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., 59 to 65 Liberty St.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF
WILLIAM B. ISHAM,
FRANKLIN B. LORD, } Executors
of the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, Dec'd,
OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY

Nos. 51 & 53 Beaver St,

Bet. Broad and William Sts.,
three and four story brick buildings, size as per diagram to be had of the auctioneer, be the said several dimensions more or less.
Terms, 70 at 4 1-2 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years.
Maps and further particulars can be had at the office of Messrs. LORD, DAY & LORD, 120 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or Madison Av., cor. 23d St. Telephone 1,442 Cortlandt. (4712)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, April 9, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

Nos. 941, 943 & 945 Park Av.,
N. E. Corner 81st St,
three 2-story, basement, and cellar brick dwellings, 62.2x40x80, be the said several dimensions more or less.
Terms—60 per cent. at 5 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for 1, 2, or 3 years.
MAPS AND PARTICULARS at the offices of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and No. 1 Madison Av., N. Y. Telephone 1,442 Cortlandt. (4708)

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 211 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

CERMAN-AMERICAN
REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE CO.,
36 AND 38 NASSAU ST., N. Y.
Titles examined and guaranteed at lowest possible rates.
No disbursements charged.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

BUILDERS' LOANS.
We have a large quantity of funds for Builders' Loans, at low rates.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

A.—A.—NO. 9 EAST 73d ST.
ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
Size, 16.6x102; house 90

THE GOVERNMENT'S RIGHT

Argument by the Attorney General in the Debs Case.

THE UNITED STATES WAS A TRUSTEE

Not Only the Privilege but the Duty of the Government to Prevent Restrictions of Inter-State Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Attorney General Olney, in his argument in the Debs habeas corpus case to-day, based his claim for United States jurisdiction in the premises on grounds not previously stated. He said: "The single question now is whether the court below had jurisdiction of the case made by the original bill." He then argued that the United States had property rights involved, and also was made a party to the matter under the act of 1890, (the anti-trust law.) Proceeding, the Attorney General said:

"In my judgment the jurisdiction can be and is to be defended on other and broader grounds, upon grounds which completely justify the Government's bill, wholly apart from its connection with the mails and quite independently of the act of 1890. The jurisdiction ought to be put on those broader grounds, if it can be; there are obvious reasons why the effect would be most salutary and wholesome, and it is therefore to this single view of the case that I propose to address myself. It has always and universally been conceded that the moment Congress does act upon the matter which is part of the inter-State commerce, from that moment the jurisdiction of the United States becomes absolute and excludes all other authority. Having power to control it, Congress has not permitted the power to lie dormant, but has freely and decisively exercised it.

"In this connection, and for present purposes, it is important to note the provisions of several general statutes which cover the whole field of inter-State railroad transportation, and show most conclusively the purpose of Congress to exclude every other source and form of regulation except its own. Section 5,258 of the Revised Statutes declares as follows:

"'Every railroad company in the United States whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns, is hereby authorized to carry upon and over its road, boats, bridges, and ferries, all passengers, troops, Government supplies, mail freight and property on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor and to connect with roads of other States so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place of destination.'

"Having, by this legislation, made steam railroads inter-State commerce carriers for both Governmental and private purposes, Congress, by the act of 1887 known as the Inter-State Commerce act, inaugurated measures more radical and comprehensive than anything before attempted by virtue of the power to regulate commerce. Recognizing the existence of an evil of great magnitude, Congress, by an act of Oct. 1, 1888, made provision for the creation of Boards of Arbitration to settle controversies between railroad companies and their employes when such controversies are having the effect of hindering and interrupting inter-State transportation of property and passengers.

Now, inter-State transportation has been adjudged to be a subject national in all its character, so that it is insusceptible of regulation except on one uniform plan, and so that any failure to regulate by Congress is equivalent to an express declaration that it shall be free and unrestricted.

But the full force and effect of failure to regulate inter-State railroad transportation, how infinitely stronger and more conclusive is the positive, decided, and radical action of Congress, as shown by the statutes just referred to? They eliminate every possible doubt upon the point that inter-State railroad transportation has been taken under the sole charge of the Federal Government, and all interference with it from any other quarter is absolutely excluded. It is the same as if there were an express prohibitory statute on the subject. What Congress prohibits by necessary implication is as much prohibited as if the prohibition were couched in explicit language. The principle is elementary and needs only to be stated. It follows, therefore, that, in the Summer of 1894, and independently of the act of 1890, there existed legislation by Congress, which, in legal effect, amounted to an express command to abstain from all interruption on inter-State railroad transportation.

As matter of law, in July, 1894, Federal legislation had put inter-State railroad transportation into the exclusive keeping of the United States, and had prohibited all interference with it from any quarter. As matter of fact, in July, 1894, inter-State railroad transportation was being interfered with in the State of Illinois and in the City of Chicago. The interference was on an immense scale. It included all the twenty-one or two railroads centring in Chicago, nearly 20,000 miles of track, all of whose operations were practically paralyzed. The interference was not sentimental, nor brought about by persuasion or cajolery, nor even by threats only. It was accompanied with the burning of cars, the derailment of trains, with the destruction of signal towers and other appliances for the safe operation of trains, with assaults upon passengers and employes, by which many were killed and many more wounded; with howling and excited mobs in full possession of entire districts, and terrorizing entire communities. It was an interference for which, with all its consequences and incidents, the present petitioners are to the fullest extent responsible, unless it be true that men can wantonly touch the match to powder and yet be blameless because not rightly realizing the ensuing devastation; unless it be true that men can make vehement appeals for something to be done, and yet plead that they had no thought and purpose to the only means by which that something can be done; unless it be true that those who seek to execute a plot by the only means possible, in the open, and taking the legal consequences upon their heads, are to be branded as criminals, while those who sit in an office and hatch the plot and urge on its consummation are to go unwhipped of justice, because of loud-mouthed professions of virtue in general and respect for law and order in particular. It was an interference with inter-State railroad transportation involving consequences of the most extensive, the most ruinous, and the most irreparable character.

The duty of relieving inter-State railroad transportation from the fetter the present petitioners and their confederates were putting upon it at Chicago in the early days of last July devolved, beyond all question, upon the United States. What fitting remedies in its courts, then, did the United States have in the Summer of 1894? It had, I submit with great confidence, the exact remedy which it did apply for, and which the courts did in fact furnish. It had the right to go into its courts of equity, to set out the facts by proper bill, and to ask that upon those facts the defendants and their confederates should be restrained from a wrongful interruption of inter-State railroad transportation which was working private and public injury of the most widespread and most irreparable character. It had the right to bring such a bill and to ask and to get such relief on the most incontestable grounds. The sovereign can always resort to its own courts under circumstances which authorize private individuals to resort to them, and for the same purposes. The United States, by the bill in question, presented a case of equitable cognizance beyond all cavil—a case to which criminal prosecutions and actions for damages were wholly inadequate, a case involving innumerable suits and great and entirely irreparable injury, unless the imminent and impending mischiefs were averted through the restraining orders of a court of equity. The inherently equitable nature of the case made by the Government bill, being conceded because indisputable, the real contention is that the United States was not a proper plaintiff to any such bill, and had no right to bring it, having no direct property interest involved, the United States, it is claimed, could not be plaintiff in such a bill without express enabling legislation on the part of Congress.

But this proposition is, I submit, neither sound in principle nor supported by precedent. A trustee's right and duty to protect by suit the subject matter of the trust are in no wise affected because he is without private interest in that subject matter. Yet, as regards inter-State railroad transportation, what is the United States but a trustee for all parties and interests concerned—a trustee, bound by its relations to the States as well as to individuals to sue at law or in equity whenever such suit will aid in the discharge of the trust? It follows, there being a body of Federal legislation enacting in substance that inter-State railroad transportation shall be free, that the executive department was bound to deal with the Chicago situation of July, 1894, on that basis. It was bound to make that legislation effective by all the instrumentalities at its disposal. It was bound, therefore, to invoke the equity powers of the courts of the United States because the facts made a case of equitable cognizance to which equitable remedies were peculiarly applicable. It was bound to do so on all the grounds I have just indicated—in execution of the will of Congress as manifested by its legislation—in pursuance of the mandate of the Constitution to execute the laws—and in assertion and defense of the public right to free and untrammeled inter-State railroad transportation.

The bill brought by the United States at Chicago, if it were absolutely new in principle, should nevertheless be approved and sustained on all the grounds I have just stated. But the principle is old, and there is nothing about it new except the particular application.

In closing the case for Debs and others, C. S. Darrow said the question involved in this case was not the maintainance of law and order, about which the counsel for the Government seemed to be so concerned, but whether a bill of injunction was the proper remedy to be applied. It was a novel proposition that courts of chancery are charged with the duty of maintaining the law and order of the community; that the exercise of police power is committed to them. He said it was not his intention to criticise the course of the Attorney General in this case, which he had seemed to feel it necessary to defend, but he would say that the imperial sovereign State of Illionois had ever stood ready to preserve the public peace and to maintain the public order. When she failed to do so, then the United States might be justified in stepping in.

Mr. Darrow said that the contentions made by the Attorney General as to the method of relief open to the petitioners in this case were not new to himself and associate counsel. They recognized as well as he that errors of the court below could not be corrected here; that those could be cured only by appeal in the usual way. They were compelled to adopt the course entered upon, if they did not want to see their clients undergo the punishment imposed, and two or three years afterward have the satisfaction of learning that the court had no legitimate power to impose that punishment. Their position was that the court below had absolutely no jurisdiction over the bill in question, and no power to punish, as it had pretended to do. Habeas corpus was the only process by which the victims of the court, unjustly deprived of their liberty, could be released. The United States had no power to maintain the bill under which the contempt proceedings were had. The contention that Congress had authorized such action by the passage of the inter-State commerce law, he said, was not well taken. In the matter of navigable waters of the United States, Congress had specifically legislated, but no such law in relation to inter-State railroads had ever been passed. This point was supported by several decisions in Federal courts, in none of which did the courts take jurisdiction on any other ground than that of the Government's property interest in the subject matter.

The information in the case which was the basis of the contempt proceedings, Mr. Darrow asserted, charged no acts of violence against any of the petitioners, or the performance of any act forbidden by the injunction. Nothing is set forth therein that might not have been performed by any man under the laws of the land. These men, he said, were not arrested and punished for violating the terms of the injunction, but because they were believed to be guilty of unlawful acts. For that reason, he said, it was contended that the court had acted outside of and beyond its power in sentencing the petitioners.

Discussing the basis upon which jurisdiction had been assumed and asserted below in this case, Mr. Darrow said that it was placed upon the anti-trust law of 1890. Judge Woods had distinctly declined to place it upon any common law of the land. The subject, he said, had been considered by Judges Baker of Indianapolis, Phillips of St. Louis, and Putnam of Boston, who held that a similar bill would not lie under the law, and by Judge Billings of New-Orleans, who held directly to the contrary. Judges Phillips and Baker had said that until the passage of the law of 1890 there was no law upon which to base such a proceeding. The bill in this case had been brought under that law. Every page of the proceedings showed that that was the basis of them, but now and here it had been abandoned as the refuge of the Government, and it had resorted to the common law. The anti-trust law, he said, was passed by Congress for a distinct, well-known purpose, and Congress had deliberately precluded from the operation of its provisions the great organizations of labor, which were as well known to the legislative mind as were the pools, trusts, and combinations of capital against which it was especially directed. The statute, he said, was a penal statute, and courts of chancery were not the tribunals before which it was to be enforced.

FREDERIC VILLIERS DEFENDS HIMSELF

A Reply to Alice Mabel Bacon's Criticism of His Article on Japan.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Mrs., or Miss, Alice Mabel Bacon, her signature naturally does not inform me, has almost taken my breath away in her article of your issue of this morning, "Credulous Mr. Villiers." I like a good fight—even with a lady, in print—if I may be permitted to say so. But do the public care about it I wonder? Nevertheless, I feel bound to defend myself, or I shall have all the students of Lindley Murray's "Japan," or other guide books, wishing to appear in print, desirous of crossing swords with me on the Samuri question.

If Mrs. or Miss Bacon had not been in such a breathless hurry to give the public her guide-book information, she might have carefully read the passage from my article which she quotes. Of course I was limited in space in the North American Review, and could not air my Lindley Murray regarding the history of the Samuri, but I think it is perfectly understood by any careful reader that I refer to those of the Samuri who enlisted as coolies, and are the two-handed swordsmen of to-day—my own term for these gentlemen. These two-handed swordsmen with the army are of the Soshi, or the fanatical, element of the Samuri, one of whom the other day attempted the life of Li Hung Chang. These men offered their services as a body of swordsmen at the beginning of the war. The Mikado, knowing the fanatical quality of these gentlemen, would not entertain the idea. The result was many enlisted as coolies. These are the Samuri of whom I write, dressed as the humble coolie, but with the long Kantana, two-handed sword, slung across their bodies. Most of the Japanese war correspondents to whom I also refer in my letters were of the same sect.

Probably Mrs. or Miss Bacon will now be enlightened on a point which her guide book cannot enlighten her. I am glad that Murray failed her in this, for probably her column of amusing criticisms on my article might never have appeared. I feel that, with all due deference to my lady fighter, I have not trespassed in any part of my paper on the "gullibility of the public," nor have I been "misinformed." I am not "too credulous," nor has any "joker misled me," nor will I allow myself to be led by the nose by Mrs., or Miss, or any other kind of Bacon.

But, seriously speaking, toward the end of her strictures she, in her absolute ignorance of the situation, and with a ring of laughter in her tone, gives a wonderfully vivid description of the ghastly cruelty which actually took place. She has quoted me; I will now quote her: "We can see them now, swaggering along through Manchuria, in the blue cotton costume of the camp coolie, their swords imperfectly concealed," &c. A rasher Bacon than this lady cannot well be. She says she knows "the real temper and strength of the Japanese Samuri." I know the real temper and strength of the Japanese Samuri two-handed sword, and she doesn't. But this makes just the little difference between her views of the question and mine.

FREDERIC VILLIERS.

New-York, March 26, 1895.

WILL GREATLY BENEFIT COMMERCE

What the Shipping Men Say of the Plan to Clear Vessels Till 9 in the Evening.

The efforts made by Health Officer Doty to clear steamships arriving at Quarantine up to 9 P. M. have met with the approval of all shipping people. These were unanimous yesterday in proclaiming the innovation to be one of vast advantage to the commercial interest of the port.

Gustav H. Schwab, the agent of the North German Lloyd Line, said that the clearing of ships at Quarantine after sundown was a measure that had long been desired. He added that it was not always practicable for a steamship to come up to her dock after that hour, owing to fog or other causes, but he considered the plan a very wise one. Even in such cases, he pointed out, there will be no delay at Quarantine on the morning following arrival, and passengers will wake up to find themselves at their pier.

Augustin Forget, the manager of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, was of the same opinion. He said that Dr. Doty had spoken to him about the matter two weeks ago, and that he had then expressed a hearty approval of the projected change. Dr. Doty had asked him to have stronger electric lights fitted in the French Line steamships, to better enable the work of night inspection of immigrants, and this the line had willingly done.

H. Maitland Kersey of the White Star Line was of the opinion that Dr. Doty and Collector Kilbreth were the best incumbents of their respective offices that could be had. The two, laboring together, he said, had brought about a change which would be of almost inestimable value to the commerce of the port.

CLARENDON IN THE SHERIFF'S HANDS

Attachments Issued on Claims of Fraud and Collusion.

In the suits against Dionis Frankel and Edward B. Lansing by Benoit Wasserman, to recover $8,000, and by Peter J. Montague, to recover $3,700, attachments were issued yesterday by Justice Brown, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against the defendants' property.

The allegations were that the defendants, as proprietors of the Clarendon Hotel, in Brooklyn, had assigned their property to defraud their creditors.

Alexander R. Gulick was appointed receiver of the Clarendon Hotel on March 21, in an action brought by Sarah A. White, who alleged that she was a special partner of Frankel and Lansing. It was alleged in the papers presented to Justice Brown yesterday that the action was fraudulent and collusive, as Ellis Southworth, the attorney who obtained the appointment of Mr. Gulick as receiver, is a nephew of Mrs. White, and as Frankel and Lansing consented to the proceeding, although the complaint charges fraud.

It was also alleged that Mr. Frankel had removed property to his private residence; that rooms in the hotel had been occupied for two years without pay; that the chattel mortgages made on Feb. 28 for $10,000, to William Ottman & Co., butchers, and for $5,000, to Eugene G. Blackford, for fish, were fraudulent, because a limited copartnership cannot make a chattel mortgage in contemplation of insolvency; that Mrs. White brought her suit at the suggestion of Frankel and Lansing, and that Mrs. White was on the receiver's bond.

The attachment runs in every county in the State, and was granted on the ground that it was apparent that the appointment of the receiver was collusive and fraudulent.

Deputy Sheriff Bradley is in charge of the hotel, and Ira Leo Bamberger, counsel for the plaintiffs, has three men there.

TENANTS DECLARE THE FIRE WAS SET

Fifty of Them Fled in the Night from a First Avenue House.

There was fire of a very suspicious character in the four-story brick tenement-house 2,306 First Avenue, at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The ground floor of the house is occupied by Joseph Brehtold, a baker, and on the floors above live six families, aggregating fifty men, women, and children.

The fire was discovered by Miss Sarah Murphy, who lives on the third floor. She was awakened by smoke. She found a brisk fire burning in the lower hall of the building. A door leading from the hall to the bakery was ablaze, and the flames were rapidly spreading. Miss Murphy rushed down into the bakeshop, in the cellar of the house, and notified Baker Brehtold and his two workmen, who extinguished the fire in a few minutes.

When the alarm was given there was great excitement throughout the house, the inmates rushing down the stairs and into the street just as they had leaped from their beds, but they were soon able to return, and in half an hour the excitement was over.

The inmates of the house all declare the fire to have been of incendiary origin. They say that a number of suspicious fires have occurred in the neighborhood and that a gang of ruffians is suspected of causing them. The Fire Marshal, however, could find no signs of kerosene and rags, the usual implements of the incendiary. A mat that lay on the floor in front of the door was consumed, and the people in the house think it was set on fire.

THREE OF THE ABBATOIR GANG CAUGHT

A Little Boy Let Them into a Saloon and a Policeman Saw Them.

Edward Craig, a driver, eighteen years old, of 1,763 Third Avenue; John Hughes, a laborer, twenty-one years old, of 200 East Ninety-eighth Street, and Daniel Boyle, a laborer, twenty-three years old, of 300 East Ninety-sixth Street, were held in $2,500 bail each by Justice Koch, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, for trial on charges of burglary. A policeman saw the three men acting suspiciously at Ninety-ninth Street and Third Avenue, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. They had a little boy with them.

The policeman saw them lift the boy through the fanlight of a liquor store at 1,765 Third Avenue. Then the boy opened the door, and the men entered. They were helping themselves to cigars and bottles of liquor when the policeman arrested them. The boy escaped.

The accused men belong to what is known as the Abbatoir gang, to whom the police ascribe most of the villainies perpetrated in the neighborhood.

Leg Broken by a Hawser.

While being towed up the bay yesterday, the schooner James B. Ogden surged violently on the hawser, carrying away the forecastle bitts and disabling the windlass. Seaman Charles Ericksen, who was standing by the bitts, was struck by the hawser and had his left leg broken at the ankle. He was removed to the Marine Hospital at Stapleton, S. I.

Signaled for Medical Aid.

Capt. Dunbar of the steamship Egyptian Prince, which yesterday arrived from Brazil, reports having been spoken by the ship John McDonald, from Kobe for New-York, on March 19. The McDonald signaled that on the previous day the chief officer had been stabbed.

Medical assistance was asked for, but the Egyptian Prince could not render any.

SIGNS OF TROUTING ARDOR

Anglers' Fancies Turning to Thoughts of Meads and Streams.

PISCATOR'S SPRING OCCUPATIONS

This State's Present Law on Trout Ends March 31, Except in Adirondacks—Tackle Makers Hopeful.

Piscator's hibernation has ended. A few bright, clement days have fired the true angler, the contemplative man, whose saving creed is that it is not all of fishing to fish, with the enthusiasm of the old days, his dreams and day thoughts have wandered affectionately to the delights of the gentle art, and he is eager to "wet a line."

If he has not cried,

"Boy, come give me my dubbing bagg here presently,"

because he is not a Hyde or a McBride, learned in the ephemera of fishing and able to copy natural lures of salvelinus fontinalis in mohair, feathers, tinsel, silk, fur, and what not, he has had chats, both pleasant and profitable, with his tackle maker, and most probably passed through the pleasant martyrdom of overhauling the angling dunnage of last season.

Trout fishing will be legal, if the Legislature does not pass a bill before it in the meantime, on Long Island and in this State—except the counties of Lewis, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Fulton, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Hamilton, and Saratoga, where such angling begins April 15—next Monday and indications that votaries of this charming recreation and solace—angling is not a sport if the general acceptation of the word is well considered—have not forgotten the date, are abundant.

Those who sell trouting tackle say that hard times must be over, as they never had such a busy, early, or promising season. These tradesmen do not make their money out of millionaires. Creosus is rarely devoted to the craft which leads its devotees to sylvan shrines. Profit comes rather from the many who economize in order to gratify their passion for fly-casting than from the well-to-do. Hence the tackle dealers reason that last year's business having been unprofitable because of the necessity of scrimping, the present prosperity is a good augury.

Nearly all of the outfitting has been for Long Island, and much of it for clubmen because, as was stated in The New-York Times last year, "free water" on the island is becoming rare. Some of the clubs will celebrate the opening of the season in handsome fashion. This will be the case at the Suffolk Club at Yaphank and the South Side Sportsmen's Club at Oakdale. Of private waters there are no end, from the Roosevelt Pond and Green's River, at Sayville, to the Vanderbilt preserve at Islip and the new Carman's River Club's waters.

Perhaps the angler who at this season has more reminiscent and anticipatory delights than others is he who is compelled by a limit as to furlough and a lack of time on his return to bread winning to bundle up his tackie after making the last cast of the season, and to stow it away on reaching home, trusting to be able at odd times to look it over, repair damages and disorder, and take an account of stock so as to be able to make out a list of what will be required at the coming outing.

In the experience of such men the "odd times" never come until "the hounds of Spring are on Winter's traces," so that the task of putting the equipment into shape is crowded into two or three weeks, and every leisure moment at home is claimed by it.

What a chaos! Every resolve and plan made when similar conditions prevailed remembered with shy self-reproach and pledges for better regard for order in the future. Nothing but a tangle, nothing to do but unravel it. Flies either blurred by damp or mold or perchance moth-ravaged or distorted by pressing or barbless; leaders that saw service in an angling angel's recollections of experience in bright, dull, windy, calm, cold, warm days, of high and low water, of good fortune and tantalization, such as surfeited fish in time of swarms of natural flies, and wary quarry in seasons of coppery sunshine and steely-hued, clear water. Vows—always to be broken when in the temptation of the tackle dealers displays—are registered against "midges" and Cholmondely Pennell "turn-downs," and "turn-ups," and of not squandering money on "killing" flies not down on the list and rubber or celluloid trash.

Thus the annual slavery becomes the annual delight. The "den" in which all this sorting, furbishing, and planning is done is alluring, and the battles of the brook are fought with self, wife, child, or chum, while the weapons are prepared for the coming campaign. Each implement that has seen service recalls some feature of the elysium through which the trout water hurried or tarried; here a riff, there a pool, with the stream losing itself at the head; now a turbulent rush among rocks, then a purl between meadow banks, gliding, dark water between timbered shores, laughing in light under flower-decked knolls, and tumultuous in cascade; wild scenery at one point, farm order and tranquility at another; fauna surprised in their haunts; botanical delights; cheery greetings from and pleasant times with brother anglers; the kind fatigue that makes the stopping place so welcome a home at nightfall, and the delightful chat over the board, and before the wood fire that is never absent except when a kill-for-count snob intrudes as a killjoy—these "and a world of other blessings attending upon it" are the lot of the angler.

PLANS FOR TAKING THE CENSUS

Eleven Hundred and Forty-one Policemen Will Begin Work Thursday—What They Must Find Out.

Superintendent Byrnes made known yesterday the arrangements for taking the census. If the supply of pencils be on hand, 1,141 policeman will start out next Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, each with two books, to make a tour of the city. They will go through avenues and alleys, visit mansions and tenements, and interview all nationalities from the Battery to Westchester. One of the books will be for the general census. The other is for the census of children between the ages of four and sixteen who go to school.

In the general census book will be recorded the street and number, name of resident, sex, and age, and number of inmates in each apartment. In the children's census book will be written the street and number, name of child, sex, and age, whether attending public school, whether attending other than a public school, and whether doing any work during school hours.

The policemen will be in uniform, so that their mission will be more easily accomplished. There will be a policeman set to work to take the census in each district, and he will continue the work steadily until it is completed. The census takers will start out every morning except Sunday at 8 o'clock, and keep at work until 6 o'clock in the evening.

Superintendent Byrnes expects the census will be completed within two weeks. In some of the districts, where the population is small, the work will be finished in two or three days. The census will be made on the same lines as the census of 1892. It will be first completed in the First and Second Wards, where the population is extremely light.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 30 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Ireland, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Majestic"); at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Titanic; at 1 PM for Norway direct, per steamship Clintonia, (letters must be directed "per Clintonia"); at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 2 PM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland.")

THURSDAY.—At 5:30 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Normannia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Fulton, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 9 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Cataluna, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Cataluna"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance"); at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Alene, (letters for Colombia, via Carthagena, and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Colon, (letters must be directed for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV."); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 6:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. The mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Eucla,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auranis with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:00 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until with ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 22, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Mch. 30, 8 A.M. | Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M.
Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M. | Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Touching at Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Maasdam, Saturday, March 30, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, April 6, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, March 30.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC ..... April 4, 3 P. M.
PERU ..... April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC ..... via Honolulu ..... April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO .... May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ..... May 14, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
CHEROKEE ..... Wednesday, March 27
ALGONQUIN ..... Friday, March 29
SEMINOLE ..... Tuesday, April 2
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Ort. & Sav. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E.A. | W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
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